Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,928.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
15th Jany.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
29th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	DELHI	8060	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10848	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10583
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10613	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10658	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10190
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	18th Jan. 1910

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RECURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4739	E. Saberion	1st March
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	15th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th "
AFRICA	4739	E Saberion	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	15th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6300	B. Beinasa	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7388	S. Consol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 13th Jan.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
DWARKA	1,695	Fri. 14th Jan.	6a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 17th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of Hoogli mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND SUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,810 tons, on Monday 17th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Susreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 15th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	..	Jan. 13 1910
* C City of Manchester	5594	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 "
*C City of Athens	5600	..	Feb. 18 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 3 "	..
†C City of York	7794	" 22 "	Mar. 19 "
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	..
C City of Glasgow	6457	..	April 16 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4931	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5594	..	" 7 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	..
C City of Karachi	5457	..	" 31 "
C City of Benares	6738	..	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons,	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7794	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
aC City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,866	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Labat	17th Feb., "
DUMBEA	5,688	Rebutat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,878	Bazillon	13th May "
NERA	5,338	Marvin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,136	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bazill...	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	20th Jan.
* KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
* KAISER	2,800	Von. Holdt	17th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 600

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Horaby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE "POLKEY" PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diseases of the throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, white swellings, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often endeavour to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order, Sixpence, from the VETARZO REMEDIES CO. Gospel Oak, London. Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 20th January, at 1-30 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, for the years ending 31st December, 1909.
(2) To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
(3) To elect a Director.
(4) To elect an Auditor.
(5) To transact any other business, that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th January, 1910.

FOR SALE.

P. & O. COMPANY'S POWERFUL TUG "TIMSAH," built and engined by Messrs. Day & Summers. Boilers renewed. Engines are Compound I. H. P. 500, Boiler Pressure 75lbs. Length 110 feet, Breadth 23 feet, Moulded depth 14 feet 9 inches. Mean draft 10 feet 6 inches. Built of Iron. Engines and Boilers are in good working order. For further particulars and inspection apply to the DOCK-MASTER, Mazagon Dockyard.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1910.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1910-11 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex. godown) will be received up to the 24th February, 1910.

The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1910, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1910.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1910.

RE INDIAN CEMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, duly convened and held at No. 7, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, England, on the 1st day of December, 1909, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was duly passed.

And at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened and held at No. 7, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, England, on the 20th day of December, 1909, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily and that Mr. John Gray Buchanan, of 5, East "India Avenue, London, E.C., and Mr. Richard Augu- "tus Willis, of Bombay, be appointed Liquidators, and "that all the powers given to Liquidators by the "Indian Companies Act or otherwise may be exercised "by any one Liquidator."

H. W. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

WITH reference to ABOVE NOTICE, all persons having claims on the above Syndicate are requested to notify the same to the Undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, 22nd January, 1910, after which NO CLAIMS will be entertained.

R. A. WILLIS,
Liquidator,
Indian Cement Syndicate, Ltd.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, widower, late of Bombay, SHIA MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, Solicitor, High Court, deceased.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, of Bombay, Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ormistone Road, within the Fort, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar,
The 23rd day of December, 1909.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Messrs. MIRZA and MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Renowned

WINNER-FINDER,

GRAPHIEL,

WILL be present at the Bombay Meeting shortly when some startling predictions will be made. Graphiel's System means to you

GRAND WINNERS! GRAND PRICES!

This is an opportunity of a life time. Embrace it. Temporary office notified hereafter.

A WISE TURFITE

Has said, "that you can make a fortune quicker on the Turf than in any other sphere of life—if you back winners!" Graphiel's sterling intelligence, which is astral, is without a parallel in sporting winners!!!

THE LATEST! VERY LATEST!!

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd January 1910.

"I am glad to inform you that I pulled off Rs. 441 to 10 Win and Rs. 73 to 10 place on Milner II on Tote. If I had been more attentive to combination 3 3 1 could have pulled off a good amount. I was afraid of good form and low weight of Not Yet."

Bombay constituent working on Graphiel's System in accordance with rules laid down in Graphiel's booklet "Everyman His Own Winner Finder." Has been doing well in other events also!

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1910, for:—

(a) The Supply of 8440 tons (more or less) of STEAM COAL, for delivery alongside Steamer, Bombay Harbour, during 1910-11.
(b) Landing from alongside Steamer, carting, weighing and stacking all coal purchased by this Municipality, during 1910-11.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications, &c. may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits with their tenders as shown below:—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) ...	1,000	1,000
(b) ...	250	750

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers superscribed "Tender for coal" and "Tender for Cartage" respectively, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Office of the Chief Accountant, upto the time abovementioned.

5. The deposit to accompany each tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawl of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept a Tender in part only.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.E., &C.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 10th January, 1910.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....SYDNEY T. PEASE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

NAT GOODWIN'S CHARMING COMEDY,
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
BY MADELINE LUCETTE RYLEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12TH.
THE SCREAMING MUSICAL FARCE.
BLACK AND WHITE.
From the Strand Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY SALUTE.
ARMS AND THE MAN.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
THE FAMOUS MELO-DRAMA,
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15TH,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
THE WORLD'S RECORD COMEDY,
CHARLEY'S AUNT.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

TOBACCO GROWING IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

An instructive and entertaining series of Pictures shewing the various stages, from the leaf to the finished cigar.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Band in attendance.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY, 4th 1910.

G. I. P.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
PAREL.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9,
Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.
A Grand FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.
Valuable prizes will be presented.

MOTORISTS,

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna, Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

2 CYL. CLEMENT BAYARD CAR. Owner going home. Must SELL immediately. Seats 4 double ignition Hood. Stepney, Lamps, Tools, etc. Perfect order. Grand hill-climber for hard district or touring work. Looks like new. Offers. Dr. WILLIAMSON, Poona.

IF you want a reliable and cheap SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR which is in perfect working order, apply to No. 1006, care of this Paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of NESBIT HALL at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Good Accommodation, large Compound. Apply OWNER therein.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d. Also Inside Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co. Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 3 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jebert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, takes this opportunity to tell you that Singer' Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, was required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all pace, I.B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

[illegible]MARKET [illegible]PORT.

[illegible]ould never [illegible]ure.

[illegible]CRISIS. BAY, JANUARY 10.

[illegible]eresting addr[illegible]Y.

[illegible] dejeuner of [illegible]

[illegible]ure, which th[illegible]Bank of Bombay is up [illegible]

by [illegible]ursuit in P[illegible]

[illegible]e greatest [illegible]NGE.

[illegible] more im[illegible]le market was steady at [illegible]

1s. 4 [illegible]ngland was [illegible]s. 4 3-32d. for demand. There [illegible]tle count[illegible]hough some Banks wanted to give [illegible], like G[illegible] months' sight Credits are quoted [illegible]leges, [illegible] for delivery up to the end of next m[illegible]oors[illegible]ery little is done.

We quote [illegible]is

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand [illegible]	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. [illegible]	...	1s. 4 5/16d.
Demand Francs	...	168 1/4
3 m/s Credits	...	171
Demand Marks	...	127
3 m/s. Credits	...	129 1/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	131 3/4
„ Shanghai	...	175
„ Japan	...	149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate improved to 98 13-16, for ready and settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up at 24 1-8, both for ready and forward, and New York was up by 1-8 at 52 3-8.

Market in Gold remains steady and unchanged and in silver there is a good demand for ready.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
Mints' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	11	0
17 Penny ready	62	10	0
[illegible]	63	13	0
Second „	64	2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 3
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 12
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 14
Castorseed ...	... „ 38 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 3
Maize	... „ 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... „ 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... „ 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 38 to 46
Khandesh Rowri ...	} „ 45 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} „ 42 to 45
Do. do. do. 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	}
Do. Meggi ...	... „ 43 to 45
Do. Black Kusmi	... „ 37 to 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... „ 36 to 42
Hard Red... ...	... „ 32 to 34

Wheat : Home price was up by 3d. Market steady.

Linseed : Home price was up by 3d. Market steady.

Rapeseed : Was up by 3d. Steady.

Poppyseed : Remains steady.

Groundnuts : Quiet.

Castorseed : Quiet and steady.

Gingellyseed : Unchanged.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th January :—

Wheat	6,294 cwts
Linseed	445 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	1,676 „
Gingellyseed	33,871 „
Poppyseed...	71 „
Groundnuts	8,534 „
Castorseed	1,634 „
Rice	2,612 „
Myrabollams	6,825 „
Cottonseed...	41,856 „
Mowraseed...	220 „
Gram	2,390 „
Joowar	1,935 „
Maize	872 „

LOCAL YARN.

There is a good enquiry for good 20 from Hongkong market, but sellers are firm and a limited business has been done. The tone of the market is firm.

Bales.			No.
200	Indo-China	...	126 at 12 1-2
200	China	...	20 at 7-5
200	Elphinstone	...	10 at 6-7 1-2
200	Victoria	...	20 at 7-6
300	Swan	...	16 at 7-5
200	New Empress	...	20 at 7-6
200	Howard	...	20 at 7-6

SPINNINGS.

There is no business doing at present in this market. The market has passed through a crisis but through the exertions of the leading Brokers it has come out safely from its critical position. It speaks highly of the liberal spirit shown by the party who controlled the bazar that it has given up a big share of its profit to save the market from a panic.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,503
India	67
Indian Specie	55

MILLS.

New Great Eastern	175

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankna Manganese... ...	9 1/2
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	151 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	440

COTTON.

In the morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 310 1/2 to 311, but it declined to Rs. 309 at Celaba and on receipt of the opener showing 10 to 12 points up it closed at Rs. 311. Fine Broach was quoted Rs. 325 in the morning and it advanced to Rs. 337 at the close. In other classes, market has advanced from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Tone of the market is steady. No new business is passing, only ready lots available are taken up. At present there are no prospects of a material rise and fall in the prices.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Khandeish	...R D Master	...270/272
200	Bengal	... do	... 267
100	do	...Assur Veerji Mills	... 261
100	do	...Jeewraj Baloo	... 265
100	Khandeish	...M Bussan Kaisha	... 268
100	do	...Jamshed Mills	... 266
100	do	...Japan Cotton Trading Co	... 270
200	Khangaum	...E Spinner and Co	...285-291
500	Bengal	... do	...287-271
300	do	...Glazebrook	...256-262
500	do	...Ralli Bros	...258-262
200	Malkapore	...Bombay Co	... 283
100	Khandeish	... do	... 265
100	Bengal	...Phœnix Mills	... 260

We quote :—

		Jan. Ready. Rs.
Bengal Fine	...	270
„ F. Good	...	258
Khandesh Fine	...	275
„ F. Good	...	269
Amraoti Fine	...	288
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	289
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	297
Yeotmal Fine	...	302
Nagpore Fine	...	308
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	310
Mothia Fine	...	277
Broach Fine	...	337
„ Gin Good	...	311
Sawginned „	...	315 May.
Westerns ginned machine	...	300 „
Coompta „	...	320 „

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th Jan :—

Khandesh	3,987 Bales.
Central India	525 „
Bargi and Nagur	3,645 „
Berar	4 630 „
Central Provinces	1,964 „
Comras	12,551 „
Dholera	1,754 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	60 „
Westerns	254 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,887 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	601 „
Total	18,107 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	8·15+11
Feb.—Mar.	8·17+16
Mar.—Apl.	8·20+10
Apl.—May.	8·21+10
May—June	8·24+11
June—July	8·15+12
July—Aug.	8·23+11
Aug.—Sept.	7·95+10
Sept.—Oct.	7·48+10

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	... 15 6
Havre	15 0	... 15 6
Hull	15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	15 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	15 0	... 15 6
Genoa	15 0	... 15 6
London... ...	15 0	... 15 0
Hamburg	15 0	... 15 0
Trieste	17 6	... 17 0
Venice	17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 6

Market continues firm; moderate business doing.

METALS.

Market maintained and no firms have made any sales. Home price for Y. Metal is £58-5 for March. No goods for February could be had. Rex is quoted £57-15 for March. Copper prices rule unchanged.

We quote :—

	lbs.
Copper Braziers 4×(... ...	21 }
	28 }
	35 }
	42 }
	56 } Rs. 56 8
	63 }
	70 }
	77 }
	84 }
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 }
	28 }
	35 } Rs. 46 6
	42 }
	49 }
	56 }

Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	„ 41 13
Spelter	S M	...	}
	M M	...	} „ 19 6
	J	...	}
	G	...	}
Georgahutte	...	...	„ 22 6
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 52 12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		„ 48

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th January 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
10	19	3	10	East Indian.
11	1	3	21	Egyptian.
1	12	0	3	West Coast African.
1	2	2	21	Sea Horse Teeth.
0	1	0	20	Rhinoceros Horns.
25	4	2	19	

Deliveries since October auctions, 73 tons.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Saturday, January 8,

GOLD.

No. of Packages,	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
1 Case ...	...	...	9,113
1 Package ...	...	5,250	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	Saisetse	London
M. Jagjeewan	India	Aden
H. Mamoojee	President	Durban
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Saisetta	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 7th Jan, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	83	1,01,550
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	94	1,11,363

THE BANK OF BURMA, LTD.

We learn from the Local Manager of the Bank that the net Profit for the year ending 31st December 1909, including the sum of Rs. 9,429-15-9, carried forward on 31st December 1908, amounts to Rs. 299,864-4-7. A Dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for half year ending 30th June 1909, and Rs. 50,000 carried to Reserve Fund. The Directors now propose to pay a further Dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the past half year, place Rs. 120,000 to Reserve Fund, thereby increasing that Fund to Rs. 300,000, and carry forward Rs. 21,351-4-7.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 8th January 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th December 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Dec. 30 Rs.	Jan. 7. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,08,00,000	1,08,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,20,94,121	1,04,68,450
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,34,48,388	10,47,78,214
Post Bills ...	8,187	13,947
Sundries ...	28,51,118	26,39,694
Rs....	13,87,01,814	13,32,50,305
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,42,42,302	1,46,56,114
Other authorised Securities.	20,39,589	20,74,473
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,01,47,867	2,28,41,210
Loans do. do.	3,11,34,723	2,72,87,484
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,66,56,432	2,64,10,400
Dead Stock ...	3,07,819	2,82,819
Stamps ...	7,095	7,095
Bullion ...	5,30,004	5,26,178
Balances with other Banks.	9,09,186	10,64,700
Sundries ...	11,36,705	7,08,915
Cash ...	4,15,40,890	4,28,90,917
	13,87,01,814	13,32,50,305

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ...	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India...	£ 156,000
3 Total ...	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 8th Jan. 1910, by Council Bills* ...	£17,576,625
„ „ By Gold ...	£ nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimates	£1,220,625

* Of this sum £3,900,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN, 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibraltar s—310 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co; 32 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton D D Curranee and Co; 28 bales wool H K M Jaitha, 1,907 cwts myrabollams W Bechar, 29 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 85 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 36 bales wool D Rameoover.

Carthasion s—300 bales cotton Diwadker and Co; 20,000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuse and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—11 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Dalemoor s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, 3600 cwts maize and 126,870 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Scindia s—1,600 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil and Co; 155 cwts leather fleshing A Peerbhoy and Sons, 200 cwts buffalo pickers M Somji, 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts joowaree Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

India s—50 bales hemp A Moritz and Co; 20 bales aloe fibre Allen Bros and Co; 50 cwts aloes and 37 1-2 cwts sharkfins K N Mianee, 150 cwts cashewnuts S Bhimji, 8 bales skins R M Kooka 21 cwts bees wax J M Rehmtoola, 84 bales skins A M Mahomed and Co: 60 bales cloth suttings M Somji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 6,000 cwts teelseed J Fashiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—61 cwts glue A Peerbhoy and Sons 2,100 cwts maize and 27,856 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—1,050 bales sotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—245 casks goat skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—12 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 12 bales silk kakoons, H Nowroji; 50 bales twist, Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tyningham s—2,100 cwts myrabollams and 1,375 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Othello s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

Rinaldo s—24,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 320 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—55 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton, Liladher and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s—500 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carthasion s—385 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,090 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed 500 tons manganese ore, M Daga; 550 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 22 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts J Fashiri 220 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Queenmoor s—55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 210 cwts gum J Nurbheiram 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

Coronation s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

Silksworth Hall s—4,002 cwts teelseed, H D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ranenfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—216 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 155 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 357 cwts olibanum, M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

India s—7 cwts mica Cox and Co.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

D Balduino s—18 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR UDDEWALLA.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—437 cwts olibanum M. Jaffarbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji 1,150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,100 bales twist S J David and Co; 500 bales twist David and Co; 500 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co.

Bingo Maru s—500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

Assaye s—87 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishmaws K N Mianee and Co.

Iran s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Kintail s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Culna 3,963 tons Captain R Maclachlan sailed for Antwerp on 25th day of December with the following cargo :—

FOR ANTWERP.

500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co, 1,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co, 1000 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co, 100 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co, 1,275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1,295 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 2,860 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 550 bales cotton A Moritz and Co, 110 bales cotton Glade and Co, 1,115 bales sotton The Bombay and Co, 275 bales cotton Bamji and Co, 2,646 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 4,001 bags teelseed A Blaschek and Co, 666 bags teelseed H D Sassoon and Co, 3,942 bags teelseed J Fashiri 1,000 bags maize R P Nanavaty, 1,231 bags teelseed E Cooverji and Co, 1,333 bags teelseed and 3,075 bags rapeseed Volkert Bros, 200 bags gum and 1,302 bags mowraseed P Jaithabhoy 1,334 bags teelseed Killick Nixon and Co 1,515 bags rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 3,459 bags bone meal C Mody and Co, 3,685 bags groundnuts, 723 bags poppyseed, 679 bags castorseed, 16,839 bags teelseed and 2,500 bags rapeseed Ralli Bros, 10 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

S S Southville 2,255 tons Captain G Hair sailed for Hull on 30th day of December with the following cargo.

FOR HULL.

1,455 bags castorseed, and 3,150 bags cottonseed, T Memraz; 16,133 bags cottonseed, and 1,291 bags castorseed, Volkert Bros; 16,219 bags cottonseed, W Bechar; 1,444 bags cottonseed, B Pragji; 1,600 bags cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 9,841 bags cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 4,400 bags cottonseed, A Khimji; 3,200 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

1,850 tens manganese ore, B A Wills.

S S City of Madras 3,048 tons Captain C McFee sailed for Liverpool on 30th day of December with 1,714 bales cotton, and the following cargo.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

98 bales sawri cotton, N Damji and Co; 866 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 206 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 50 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 8 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales silk waste, J Marandas; 300 bales gunny cuttings, P Bhimji; 60 bags gum, R Damji and Co; 620 bags myrabollams, A Khimji; 140 bags myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 3,853 bags myrabollams, H Omersey; 5,100 bags oil cakes, Allen Bros; 50 cases sashewnuts, J Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

S S Elisabeth 2,876 tons Captain Feisback sailed for Marseilles on 30th day of December with the following cargo :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

44,954 bags teelseed, 1,250 bags rapeseed, 8,056 bags cottonseed, 7,123 bags mowraseed, 4,978 bags castorseed, 1,670 bags linseed, 2,890 bags poppyseed, 80 bags groundnuts and 546 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FROST—BRUNTON—Dec. 16, at Christ's Church, Willerden-lane, London, by the Rev. C. Pais Williams, Ernest Arthur Frost to Ellen, widow of the late Richard Preston Brunton, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LLEWELLYN-SMITH—December 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of Sub-Conductor E. Llewellyn-Smith, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

WALLER—December 22, at Lahore Cantonment, the wife of Captain B. H. Waller, 38th Dogras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SELL—STANSFELD—January 5, at S. Mary's, Mazulipatam, by the Rev. Canon Sell, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. B. Pauls, Chaplain, Frank Reginald Sell, of Mysore Educational Service, third son of the Rev. Canon Sell, to Emily Dora, eldest daughter of Alfred Stanfeld, Esq., 4, of Tokenhouse Buildings, London.

DEATH.

DE DOMBASLE—December 24, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Margaret Ellen, widow of the late T. J. de Dombasle, age 68.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.
High water, 11-6m; Low water, 5-32m. 5-8s.

Presentation of Address to the Aga Khan, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.

Special Meeting, Bombay Millowners, 5 p.m.

Dinner in honour of the New Sheriff, Mahomedan Club, Jacob Circle.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Orrickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : "In the business world alertness, enterprise and push always pay."

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Captain made the usual declaration before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Macdonel of Celaba, on Sunday fell down from a tram car while alighting from it at Hornby Road. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital where he is an indoor patient.

PICK-POCKETING ON THE TURF.—Major Chapman, D.A.A-G., Bombay, has reported to the Police that some time during the rush of the people on the racecourse last Saturday he missed a fifty-rupee note from his inside pocket.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenço Marquez and other places in South Africa per ostra s.s. "Umkusi" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 15th January.

FORT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 2,182, the daily average being 70, and the total new admissions 795. Parsis 461, Hindus 256, and other castes 79. The number of children vaccinated was 128.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—The Honorary Secretaries of the Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School Charity beg to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a donation towards the Institution from Sheth Jugmohandas Varjivandas in memory of his late daughter, Bai Kamibai.

THE COLONEL SIR DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—Among others the following additional subscriptions have been received towards this Fund :—His Excellency the Viceroy Rs.1,500; the Raja Sahib of Mundi Rs. 500; His Highness the Aga Khan Rs. 750; His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar Rs.1,000; and General Pritam Singh Rs. 200.

BURGLARY IN NATIVE TOWN.—On Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. the room of Gulamhusein Hasanali, a dealer in glassware was locked by his mother, who went to see her relatives. At 7 o'clock in the evening two of their children knocked at the door and as no one opened it they went to their relatives where the old lady was. They all returned home to find that ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,055, were stolen from the room. The house is situated in Dector Street.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sayjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March ...	Unter Die Soldaten ... ...Fahrbach
Overture ...	Isabella ... Suppe
Serenade ...	Birthday ... Eisold
Grand Selection	Don Pasquale ... Donizetti
Valse ...	Belle Amie ... Meisler
Selection ...	The Belle of New York ... Kerker
Galop ...	The Bird's-Beak ... Fahrbach

MUSIC AT COLABA.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment the Band will render the following programme of music at Colaba to-day under the direction of A. Wickham, Bandmaster :—

March ...	With Joyful Sounds ... Dastel
Overture ...	Zehn Madchen und Kein Mann ... Suppe
Characteristic ...	Babillage ... Gillet
Selection ...	Dear little Denmark ... Rubens
Valse ...	Are en Ciel ... ... Waldteufel
Dances ...	Nell Gwyn ... German
Two Step ...	Yip-i-Addy-i-Ay ... ...Cecil

FORGING RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—A report is made to the Police by Sagarmal Jainarayan, Commission Agent and Banker, Kalbadevi Road, that one Thakordas Nathubhai introduced himself as a merchant and Commission Agent of Surat. He made enquiries and satisfied himself as to the man's identity. Thakerdas then produced five Railway receipts and represented that the goods covered by these receipts was his property and asked for an advance of Rs. 35,000 on that security. He endorsed the receipts in favour of Sagarmal who paid the money. On enquiries it was subsequently found that these were false receipts. Thakerdas is not heard of since.

DEATH OF MR. SORABJI BEJONJI VAKIL.—Members of the legal profession will be very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Sorabji Bejonji Vakil, one of the oldest vakils in Bombay, which took place yesterday morning at his residence at Grant Road. Some years ago, the deceased gentleman was in very large practice in the Small Causes and the Police Courts; but owing to domestic misfortunes, he latterly led a quiet and retired life. One of his sons, an L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, is now studying in England for higher medical degree. The deceased's eldest brother, Mr. Jehangir, was a well-known attorney's clerk in this City, while his younger brother, Mr. Ardasir, is also a vakil. The deceased leaves a large family behind him.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 44,664-15, from the balance of a fund for entertaining the Partners of Messrs. Graham and Co. Rs. 501, Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee M. Cama Rs. 500, the Hon. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Rs. 500, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Mr. Manorji P. Thakersey Rs. 500, Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Co. Rs. 201, Mr. Narsingh Natha Rs. 101, amount collected by the Andhra Patrika Rs. 25, Mr. Manekjee Vardhman Rs. 25, Mr. Ramjee Lakhamidas Rs. 25, Mr. Purshotam Govindjee Rs. 25, Mr. Lakhmichand Golakchand Rs. 25, Mr. Goverdhandas Pitambordas Rs. 25, Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai Rs. 25, Mr. Premchand Ruttonji Rs. 25, Mr. Valjee Ramjee Rs. 25, Mr. Gokuldas Sivjee Rs. 25, Mr. Lalljee Virjee Rs. 25, Mr. Bapulal Narsingdas Rs. 38, Mr. Raghavjee Ebjee Rs. 25, Mr. Hemchand Amarchand Rs. 25, Mr. Jobanmal Purshotam Rs. 25, Mr. Keshavjee Govindjee Rs. 25, Mr. Chaturbhuj Jiwandas Rs. 25, Mr. Goverdhandas Ranchordas Rs. 25, Messrs. Damodar Nassarwanjee Rs. 25, Messrs. H. Bhikajee and Co. Rs. 25. Sums of and under Rs. 15, Rs. 95, total Rs. 47,562-15.

BISHOP TAYLOR SMITH IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday evening Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain General of the Forces, addressed a gathering of men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. Taking for his text the words of the prophet Elisha "Fear not for they that be with us, are more than they that be against us," the Bishop drew a striking word picture of the four great temptations that beset young men in Bombay; indifference, intemperance, impurity, gambling and urged upon his hearers the necessity of helping their comrades and fellowmen to rise above the mire of sin and to view the world from an imperial outlook from the throne of God with the eyes of a Christian. He begged his audience to adopt a simple practical creed that would help them in their daily life. A man without religious convictions was only half a man; there was an essential part missing, in other words he had a "screw loose." In closing he appealed to all present to be very frank with themselves over this matter and not to "talk cream and live skim milk," but to fight strenuously against the manifold temptations of their daily life; to live clean, pure and sportsmanlike lives; to be straight with themselves and their fellow-men; looking ever upward and onward to higher things and thus to secure the "Peace which passeth all understanding."

DEATH OF A PARSI SESSIONS JUDGE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pastonji, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, which took place at Poona yesterday morning in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the well-known Padamji family of Poona. Born in January 1855, he passed the Matriculation examination from the Poona High School in 1872, and subsequently the F. E. A. examination. In January 1880, under the rules for Civil Servants appointed in India, he joined the Service as probationer and was appointed Assistant to the Collector of Poona. He was in following years appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Thana, Kolaba, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, etc., and in September 1895, officiated, Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Ahmednagar. In October 1900, Mr. Sorabji officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara. In April 1902, he was appointed First Assistant and Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. From July 1904, he had been officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge of that city, until May 1908, when he obtained furlough for nineteen months and fourteen days. A short time ago, at Poona, Mr. Sorabji met with a serious carriage accident. He was thrown out of his dog-cart, and his thigh-bone was broken. He leaves behind him a son and four daughters. The funeral procession, which took place at Poona yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE POLICE.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, yesterday presided at a Banquet held in the Noorbag near the J. J. Hospital and addressed a gathering of about 3,000 persons.—Suni Mahomedans and Borahs—advising these two sects to live in harmony and peace during the Mohurram.

His Excellency D'Jelal Bey, Turkish Consul, also add

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Capt F G Bird ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 10.

Asmyn.....4359 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blaize .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cladsmoor.....2408 Mathews ....
Chupra .....3984 Henderson.....M M & Co
Dalemoor.....3572 Bruhu.....M N & Co
Blaz .....2571 Miner .....W & A Graham & Co
Hoosinee.....999 Hughes .....B & P S N Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....Killick Nixon & Co
John of Scott ...520 Kemp .....M Harji
Kola .....510 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Ludgate.....2390 Nicholson..... .....
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Golobaria .....3437 Goss.....M M & Co
Okara.....3478 Lowe .....M M & Co
Polunda .....723 Burton.....Moysten.....F Plant
Queenmoor .....2409 Helmrich.....T Morrison & Co
Qneda.....4944 Coope.....M M & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathness.....2818 Lamont ..W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh .....2829 Wown.....Killick Nixon & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Mackay ..W & A Graham & Co
Springburn.....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Singu .....1912 Keeras.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette.....2391 Hayward.....Aden .....P & O S N Co
Thornbeck.....2345 St. Cotton..... .....
Zinnia.....2339 Robinson.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Bingo Manor	3813	Harry	Kobe	10-1	N Y Kaisha
B Clan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	.....	Have.....	11-1 James Finlay & Co
C&R Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	18-1	5 Finlay & Co
F Silksworth Hall	3011	Williams	Antwerp	14-1	W & A Graham & Co
K Coronation	2375	Waters	Hull	13-1	W & A Graham & Co
N Ingleby	2812	Rome	Baltimore	14-1	R A Willis
O Gibralter	3478	Storey	Liverpool	14-1	S H Hoosein
P Romauby	3327	Jones	Philadelphia	10-1	Manchester W & A Graham & Co
Q Wansleydales	2358	Oliver	Calcutta	18-1	Killick Nixon & Co

H. W. P. P.

Indravati.....513 Fakeera.....Manglore...B S N & Co
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed ..(repairing).....B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray...3120 East...N F.....J Finlay & Co
2 Sciadia .....3253 Kelso .....Liverpool...19-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia.....2717 Belsito .....Hongkong.....17-1 F R S N Co
4 D Baldnino.....2884 Maganzini...Genoa...15-1 F R S N Co
6 Carthusion.....2575 Jon s...Dunkirk...22-1 T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia.....2304 Gilhober...Trieste...16-1 A L S N & Co
8 Tyningham. .....2363 Jones...Hull...8-1...W & A G & Co
9 Ramenfels... 3523 Pfeiffer...Hamburg...15-1...W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Crew Hall ...2091 Mayall...N F.....Killick Nixon & Co
13 India.....4184 Haddock...London...15-1...P & O S N & Co
15 Kintail.....2352 Griffith.....Kobe...11-1...T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Salsette s	Hayward.....	Aden, Jan. 4
	Hooseinee s.....	Hughes	Buschrs, Dec. 25
	Kola s	Cutbush	Buschrs, Jan. 1
	Dalemoor s	Bruhu	Cardiff, Nov. 27
	Qneda s	Coope	Calcutta Dec. 28
	Singer s	Keeras	Rangoon, Dec. 30
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta, Dec. 30
	Chupra s	Henderson ...	Antwerp, Nov. 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	President s.....	Jacobsen	Zanzibar
	Scalpara s	Whythead ...	Persian Gulf
	Saffrongorm s.....	Rumbley.....	Port Said
	Golobaria s.....	Goss.....	Calcutta
	Tyningham s	Jones	Hull

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Hooseinee for Persian Gulf.
" Ischia for China.
" Chupra for Antwerp.
" Dalemoor for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Delhi left Hongkong at 1 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. steamer Delta with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.

IMPORT.

S. S. Kola, 510 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSHIRA.

11 specie, 2,285 wet dates, 200 dry dates, 20 almonds 4 saleb, 22 galls, 25 cummiaseed.

FROM MAHEMARA.

29 goat skins, 162 almonds.

FROM BUSHIRE.

2 specie.

FROM MUSCAT.

116 promegranuts, 8 wet dates.

S S Salsette 2,371 tons Captain W Hayward arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden with the following cargo:—

5 assayes, 203 gold coins, 23 bar gold, 40 silver, 8 safron, 2 specie, 12 cottons, 150 gum, 43 lobsan, 13 skins, 4 ivory.

S. S. Qneda 4,944 tons Captain E H Coope, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S. S. Dalemoor 2,572 tons Captain C C Bruhu arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff with ballast.

S.S. Ischia 2,480 tons Captain G Belsito arrived in harbour on Saturday from China with the following cargo :—

FROM HONGKONG.

129 canned fruits and salmon, 10 asparagus.

FROM SINGAPORE.

560 sago flour, 525 betelnuts, 23 nutmegs, 3 gamboye, 50 gum benjomin, 3 mace 396 rice, 70 damar, 4,371 planks.

FROM PENAG.

647 betelnuts, 480 rattans, 8 mace, 147 tins, 303 sago, 27 patch leafs, 61 damar, 131 sago flour, 7 nutmegs.

FROM COLOMBO.

127 cocoanuts.

OPIUM JANUARY 10.

FROM CHITOR.

25 Tilockchand Hukamchand.

FROM MANDSOURE.

400, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 Golabrai Kedarmal, 88 Harmandrao Soorajmal, 130 Tilockchand Hukamchand.

FROM UJJAIN.

41 Harmandrai Ramnarain, 80 Harnandrai Ghanshamdass.

FROM BHOPAL.

15 Joharmal Shamirnal.

SIR FRANCIS LANGFORD O'CALLAGHAN, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E., of Clonmeen, Epsom Road, Guildford, lately Secretary of the Public Works Department of India, and formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, who died on November 14, aged seventy, left estate valued at £14,275 gross, with net personalty £19,955.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

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QUALITY. TONE. TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 8,000
BICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACH,
and
Instalments from MARCKS & CO.'S
Rs. 25. Standard Pianos.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

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IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

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No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 11th January, 1910

BRAHMINS AND UNREST.

A SPEECH, which we would commend to the study of Brahmins, to whom it was addressed, and to all sections of the community besides, was delivered by Rao Saheb Joshi, at the annual gathering of the Yajurvedi Brahman Samaj on Sunday afternoon, at Girgaum. The speaker, after recounting the history of the Brahmins in former days, gave his views as to what constitutes their duty in the present crisis, and seeing that Brahmins have been implicated in recent outrages, his advice was both timely and appropriate. Their conservatism, their apathy, he condemned as unworthy of them, the growing scepticism among them he lamented, and urged them to up and be doing for the regeneration of their Motherland. He did well to warn them that the regeneration of India is not to be brought about by the manufacture of bombs or by the shedding of innocent blood or by the circulation of seditious literature, but must, and could only be brought about, by the joint efforts of Indians and the British Government; and among Indians no class is better fitted, by intelligence and education and influence, to lead the masses than the Brahmin upon whom, therefore, a heavy responsibility lies. He asked his audience, composed of Yajurvedi Brahmins, whether they were doing their duty according to their own Shastra and, replying, impressed upon them that under that Shastra it is not the function of a Brahmin to bear arms or to take up arms against anybody, or to preach sedition or anarchism or nihilism. Then, he asked, "What shall we say of the Brahmin or Brahmins, who in a holy city, treacherously murder a saintly guest and thereby brings disgrace on to the name of Brahmins?" We have always held that to break down sedition and to foster the spirit of true loyalty, it is necessary for prominent Indians to express their views openly and plainly in the present crisis. We have drawn attention to the speeches and to magazine articles by prominent Indians in various parts of the country and we welcome the utterances of Rao Saheb Joshi, as tending in the same wholesome direction as others to which we have from time to time given prominence. Conduct such as that at Nasik the other day, as Mr. Joshi said, is only worthy only of the demons or rakshasas. And it is these demons in human shape, without mercy, without God, and without truth, who have been perverting and misinterpreting the sublime precepts of the Bhagawad Gita for the propagation of the ideas of murder and anarchy, the Gita distinctly stating that saintly qualities lead to salvation and demoniacal qualities to hell.

If the Brahmins have become discontented because they have fallen behind in the race, as Rao Sahib Joshi told them, it is their own fault. Appealing to their self-interest he showed them what utter folly it was for them to throw in their lot with the rakshasas. "If our people will leave off a little of their lethargy and shyness we shall soon be able to regain our former position, even in these days of keen competition." That they were prominent and practically all powerful in by-gone days is a matter of history. Their ancestors were the spiritual guides of Bhim Raja, and his successors and the privileges they enjoyed were regarded by the British Raj, and the influence they exercised was utilised in winning over the affections of the people to the British Government. Even in their religious interests the British Government supported them, and Mr. Joshi quoted the proclamation of Governor Phipps, requiring from the Gentoos in the island of Bombay, entire obedience to the orders of the hereditary priests on religious matters. "All this special kindness shown by the British Government to the hereditary priests and spiritual guides of the old inhabitants of Bombay was not misplaced or shown in vain." Under the British rule the Brahmins have prospered universally, but in many cases they have ceased to associate cause and effect. Yet there are those among them who yield to none in staunch loyalty to the British Crown, under which they have been longer than Moslem or other communities. They have, however, declined in number, wealth, power and prestige in the last fifty years. We leave it to Mr. Joshi to explain why and even accepting his explanation in its entirety, we find they have mainly themselves to blame. In Mr. Joshi's words, it is because of "(1) our conservative habits and growth of luxury; (2) the diffusion of secular education; (3) the ravages of plague and the operations of the City Improvement Trust; (4) want of support or appreciation on the part of the local authorities, due to want of interest in the knowledge of our people; and (5) shyness, i.e., lack of public spirit." We should say conservatism and the lack of public spirit alone account for any degeneration on the part of the Brahmins and for neither defect can the British Government be held responsible. Rao Saheb Joshi does not say that the British Government has ignored the interests of the Brahmins, but if that is so, it is the Brahmins' own fault. "Deeply absorbed in the teachings of the Shastras, which tell us that at the House of God and at the house of the King there is no distinction of caste, creed or colour, for fifty years long we have been sleeping the sleep of Rip Van Winkle."

No caste in India is more potential for good or evil, so with the grant of reforms the Rao Saheb would awaken the sleepers and direct their energies aright. "The times are changing," said he, "and unless we change our ways and habits we shall never progress." Of all castes of the community the Brahmins have least cause for complaint and least reason for associating themselves with the policy of the rakshasas. Naturally they have a love of intrigue and that being so they are prone to politics. If the spread of secular education produces scepticism and decreases the demand for the exercise of their priestly functions, there is room for them in commerce. And as Mr. David Yule said the other day in Calcutta, the unrest and sedition, of which so much is said and written, is unknown in commercial circles. "The gigantic wheel of Indian commerce and industry is composed of material, Indian and British, well and finely mixed and combined in the crucibles of good-fellowship and time. This wheel has cooled too leisurely and been added to too solidly to be brittle and fragile." While unrest has prevailed however, anxiety has been greater at Home than it has been in this country, where outside the official classes no one has been, to any extent, moved. But it is not surprising that Mr. Yule deemed it desirable to assure British capitalists, to direct their attention to the indications of commercial prosperity and activity, and accentuate the existence of public faith in the wave of prosperity which is rolling up for India. English capital with English education has been a boon to India and it would be a terrible calamity if people in England lost faith and withheld funds. But the Brahmins, to whom Mr. Joshi addressed his remarks, can do much to allay whatever alarm is likely to be created, if they exert themselves in the direction indicated. They, if anyone, can produce order and contentment; if they will. They can also fan the flame of sedition and anarchy. But the dictates of self-interest and of their religion point to the straight course, and the message of Pontiff of Humpi communicated to Sunday's meetings clearly indicates what their Shastras expect of them.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA. ONE of the most encouraging documents we have recently perused is the annual report of the Indian Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Nowhere has that most useful of organisations a greater field for effective labour than in India, and it is a bright sign of the times when we find it awakening from that state of stagnation into which it had fallen and pushing out tentacles to do new and good work in hitherto untouched districts. Since January last we are told no fewer than seven new centres have started work, viz., the North West Frontier Province centre, the Central Punjab centre, the Southern India centre, the Southern Punjab centre, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway centre, and the North Western Railway centre. Centres are also being formed in Jaipur and Gwalior, in the Northern Punjab and in Rajputana, while a member of the executive committee has proceeded to Indore, and the formation of a Central Indian centre there is expected very soon. The Indian branch is very effectively represented on the Centre Executive Committee in London by Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, who, as honorary organising Secretary for India, did so much excellent work in this country in organising the original branches. He left India in March 1905, and a Committee, was nominated by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy, to carry on his labours. This Committee, however, up to last year, met on only two occasions and at the beginning of 1909, it was found that many of the original members had died or had left the country on retirement. However Lord Minto, as President of the Branch, has nominated another Committee, which first met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in July last, and is carrying on the work with vigour. It had two meetings in the course of three months, and has transacted a great deal of business by the circulation of documents amongst the members.

Turning, to the work amongst the military forces it is interesting to see that the officers and men of the 14th Hussars at Bangalore have attended a class in large numbers, and it has been proposed to the Committee at Simla that the members should wear Association badges on their uniforms, Lieutenant-Colonel Syng Hutchinson, V.C., who commands this regiment takes a very keen interest in the work, and other military officers are doing much to help the extension of the work of the Association among soldiers. However the most important step, which has been taken by any of the military authorities in the Empire, is the issue of a memorandum by Surgeon-General Trevor, C.B., P.M.O., of His Majesty's Forces in India. In this he expresses a hope that the Divisional P.M.O.'s will do all in their power to encourage the work of the Association and will bring it to the notice of all serving under them. "Facilities," he says, "should be given to those medical officers who may desire to assist by lecturing or examining, provided of course that their ordinary duties are not interfered with. Subordinates, Europeans or natives, should likewise be permitted to take part in the work in the same way." This is direct official encouragement, which should do much to further the Association's aims as far as the military forces are concerned. As far as regards volunteers, ambulance classes have been held at Simla, and Lahore and other centres are being circularised by the Inspector-General. There are a great many volunteers in Bombay who, we are sure, would take a keen interest in such work, and we should recommend the commanding officers and adjutants of the various corps to hold a meeting with a view to joint action in the matter. The work is obtaining increasing attention on the railways, where a knowledge of ambulance methods among the employes is so essential, while amongst the Police of Bombay the report notes that such knowledge has been made an essential. The work is extending amongst schools and colleges, there being classes at the Mayo College, the Aitcheson College at Lahore and the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, while it has also been introduced amongst a few schools in the country. As for the mercantile marine the Board of Trade has made the possession of the St John's certificate an essential requirement for promotion to the rank of master mariner,

ARCHÆOLOGY IN WESTERN INDIA. THE belated appearance of the report of the work of the archæological survey in Western India must be condoned, for there is an excellent reason as pointed out by Mr. Cousens, the Superintendent. The official year ends in March, a time at which it is almost certain that some particular work is only half-completed, and since field work is only possible in the dry weather, it is far better that the writing of the report should be left over till later. This means that when it is written work, only half-done in March, has often been completed, and since it is distinctly awkward to have half the work recorded in one report, and the other half in the following year, the report actually contains details of more than a year's working. The work of the surveyors is difficult to arrange, for unlike other officials who go into camp it is not a matter of travelling only a few miles to the next camp and work since camps can only be made at places where archæological remains demand attention. One can sympathise, therefore, with a complaint which is made about the treatment received at the hands of the railway. "I may mention," says Mr. Cousens, "the great inconvenience we were put to in the delay in carrying our tents and kit to Dohad in the Panch Mahals. The things were handed over to the G. I. P. Railway in Poona on the 1st December and only arrived at Dohad on the 20th idem, that is, they travelled at the average rate of about one mile per hour, half the speed of a bullock cart! We had to leave before they turned up, and to request the Station Master to redirect them to Hyderabad, Sind, our next camp after the Christmas holidays. To take such things by passenger train would soon run away with our slender contingent allowance." The visit to Sind promises to give useful results, for on that occasion were inspected for the first time certain brick mounds at Mirpur Khas, which are supposed to be the location of a *stupa* surrounded by Buddhist monasteries. Some of the most interesting work done was in Udaipur where some of the discoveries promise grounds for controversy for some time to come. It is remarked that exceptionally good progress has been made with the Ajmer museum and attention is drawn to the liberal support given it by Jodhpur State, both in the way of general support and in the sending in of valuable specimens of plates and other inscriptions. The report contains very full accounts of the discoveries made in various of the places mentioned and much of this work, done by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, the Assistant Superintendent, will probably afford assistance to historians, for religion and history are intimately bound together in nearly all the remains examined.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m. on Friday next. The Mails have been delayed owing to an accident which detained s.s. "Osiris" on her voyage from Brindisi to Port Said.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT BETHUNE INGRAM, of Steyning, Sussex, late of the 100th and 97th Regiments, who died on October 28, aged seventy-eight, left estate of the gross value of £46,869 with a net personalty £22,820.

THE capital of the Rangoon Oil Company has been increasing from ten to thirty lakhs of rupees and the Directors have now declared a bonus of 25 per cent. on the present paid up capital.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Jackson Memorial, started by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has wired his sympathy with the movement.

THE marriage of Captain Allen Shuttleworth, son of Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, of Stonar House, Kent, and Miss Doris Violet Lincoln, daughter of Lieut.-Col. S. W. Lincoln, Indian Army, took place on December 22 at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a Princesse gown of ivory satin Duchesse draped with Limerick lace. Her bridesmaids were Miss Evelyn Matthews and Miss Dorothy Walter. The Rev. David Anderson officiated, and Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O., was best man. Captain and Mrs. Shuttleworth afterwards left for Switzerland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Baroness Vaughan's Position.

GREEK LEAGUE AND CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 25.

LEOPOLD II died just after last mail had left, and his death and the circumstances surrounding it have occupied a good deal of attention in all European capitals. The Baroness Vaughan paid a brief visit on Tuesday evening to the Chateau de Balincourt, and after seeing her two children, who were asleep in their cots, she gave a few orders to the servants and returned to Paris in her motor-car as rapidly as she had come. She has, through her lawyer, applied for the removal of the seals affixed at the request of Princess Louise, as she says that the estate was bought with her own money, and that the furniture and the other articles are her property. Arrangements, moreover, are being made for the transport to the Chateau of a quantity of effects, which may arrive at any moment from Brussels. The two children, with their attendants, drove from the Chateau to the church at the village of Arronville, where Low Mass was celebrated, the local mayor and the principal inhabitants being also present. They were attired in white, and had bands of crape round their left arms. There were no black draperies in the church, and the arrangements were very simple. There was lengthy pleading on Wednesday at the Pontoise Court for and against the removal of the seals affixed to the Chateau. Maitre Feldmann, of the Paris Bar, argued the case on behalf of the Baroness. He described Princess Louise as "august, but notoriously weak," and tried to make her pass as "irresponsible for the bad action which she had thus been led to commit." Why (he asked) had her sisters not joined her in this? Then he praised his client, whose only crime is that of having consoled by her youth and grace the last years of an illustrious old man. She is to-day the victim of unbridled enmity. She only aspires to oblivion and repose in the corner of France which she has chosen. How, he inquired, should Princess Louise have a right to claim the property because the King had sometimes been to the Chateau de Balincourt? Even if this pretension were admissible the furniture and articles connected with the succession ought alone to be put under seals. The lawyer then read out a document proving that on January 4, 1908, the Baroness Vaughan had bought the Chateau for £20,000, paid down in cash to M. Bonzy. This was the act of sale. He continued: The Chateau never formed part of the Royal patrimony. Baroness Vaughan is a Frenchwoman, and enjoys all the rights of a French citizen. If, he argued, you want to estimate the King's fortune you must consider all the other donations made by him as well. You know that he has made a present of the Congo to his country. And he concluded by asking for the removal of the seals, adding that if any reservation was made it should only apply to the furniture and articles which, by their nature and appearance, must have evidently belonged to the King.

Maitre Desjardin, of Paris, who had Maitre Janson, of the Brussels Bar, at his side, then spoke in behalf of Princess Louise. He said that the King of the Belgians had left the Chateau of Balincourt only three weeks before his death and that he had been residing there for several months. Maitre Feldmann, interrupting him, said: That is not true. The King never resided at the Chateau. He simply paid frequent visits to the Baroness, and that is all. Maitre Desjardin then read the will of King Leopold II., and contended that by leaving only 15,000,000f to his three daughters he was disinheriting them. To this Maitre Feldmann also took exception, saying that the 15,000,000f constituted the whole fortune of the King. If he spent money elsewhere it was because he had earned it as an active administrator who wished to render service to his country. But the opinion of the counsel for the Princess, the King had tried to conceal his fortune. In support of this, he alluded to a real estate company in Belgium, formed with capital subscribed by the King to the extent of 12,400,000f. The lawyer then exposed what he alleged was the way in which the Baroness made the acquaintance of the King. At the instigation of someone then at Brussels, she went, according to him, to show herself at a certain place where she knew that the King would be passing, and, added the lawyer, what was to be expected happened. He concluded that he did not object to the removal of the seals, but on the condition that an official delegated by the Court should draw up an inventory of what is in the Chateau. The Procurator of the Republic rose to say that the Court had done right in leaving the seals affixed but he saw no reason for opposing their removal especially if an inventory was to be taken.

THE NEW KING OF THE BELGIANS.

On Thursday Prince Albert, took the oath in French, repeated it in Flemish, and resumed his seat as King of the Belgians. He immediately proceeded to read his speech to the representatives of the nation before him. It was an excellent and sensible oration, tinged with exactly the degree of sentiment that the occasion called for, and again and again the King was obliged to suspend the delivery of it while the audience broke into prolonged cheering. In brief, his Majesty's discourse took the following line. After referring lightly to the foundation of Belgian independence, he adverted to the great strides that the national prosperity had taken during the reign of his uncle, the late King. King Leopold's development of the Congo State, and its ultimate annexation by Belgium, was made the matter of especial congratulation, and the new King earned full-handed applause when he turned directly towards the seats on which the Special Envoys were sitting, and, in the name of Belgium, thanked them for the recognition of King Leopold's greatness and the goodwill towards his country to which their presence there to-day testified. Turning to the future, King Albert reminded his hearer that the new-found riches of the country brought responsibilities in their train. The traditions that had in the past guided the Belgians must be their beacons still. The old love of independence, of foresight, and of moderation in all things must animate them still in the larger spheres of action and interest which they had now inherited. First among those new responsibilities King Albert placed the duties which Belgium owed to her new Central African Empire. But he recognised no less the immediate claims of education and instruction, a reference which will no doubt win to himself and for his high office more respect from the Socialist party than the late King earned, or perhaps cared to earn. In conclusion, the King thanked those present for their reception of him. "I see in it the proof of a confidence which at once honours me and spurs me forward, and I shall make it my one aim to render myself worthy of it. In taking the oath required by our Constitution, I swear by my kingly dignity and by the country which has become mine this day to be utterly faithful to my duties, and to consecrate my strength and my life alike to the service of our dear country."

A NEW ERA BEGUN.

With the formal inauguration and enthronement of King Albert, the old has been rung out and the new has been rung in. There can be no question of the cheerful confidence with which the Belgians look forward to a future under the new Sovereign. They do not expect, and they do not wish, him to manipulate their destinies in the large but arbitrary way in which his predecessor managed to make his extra-Constitution powers of such vastly greater importance than those constitutional privileges which he was careful scrupulously to respect. But there is a general belief that the wide issues bequeathed to the country will not suffer in the hands of King Albert, and there is an almost equally universal feeling that Belgium will do better to make the best use of the great opportunities and prosperities which she owes to Leopold, rather than seek fresh fields of colonial expansion. When all is said and done, the greatest work achieved by the late King lies in the fact that when he died the annual imports and exports of Belgium were six times greater than when he came to the throne. It is only in the nature of things that the good that man do should largely be interred with their bones while other things live after them, but he would be either a dull-sighted foreigner or an ungrateful subject who does not confess to-day that whatever trouble may arise in the near future over King Leopold's testamentary dispositions, the greatest legacy that he has left, or could ever have left, not to his successor only, but to the world at large, is the steadfast independence and ever-growing prosperity of the Kingdom of Belgium. And this, in common fairness to the dead statesman, should not be forgotten, either by ourselves or others.

THE FRENCH BUDGET

M. Jules Roche gave a most in... on the crisis in England at the ... Union du Commerce et de l'Indus... place on Tuesday at Ledeyen's Rest... He said that he regarded it as th... witnessed for many a century, and a... ant than the French Revolution. ... had long been, the most aristocra... Europe. People in some other lands ... and Austria, retained titles and priv... were nothing in comparison with ... and influence wielded by the English aris... France herself had had no aristocracy in t... word since the time of her earlier m... Jules Roche's opinion, the battle now being fought turned mainly on the question of land ownership. The land in Great Britain was in comparatively few hands, and this had been a standing grievance with the masses since the day of Wat Tyler and of Cade. The supporters of the Government were, indeed reproducing for electoral purposes rhymes which had not been heard for a long time. The explanation was that land represented property far more effectively than money could do, and that the great majority, of the people longed to have their bit of ground all to themselves and as their very own. Here in France, as everyone knew, land was much more evenly distributed than it was in England, where only a small minority was in possession. Some estates in England were actually as large as French Departments. They were "États," but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that they entailed many burdens and responsibilities, so were not all clear profit. M. Jules Roche went on to point out that the death duties had added materially to the difficulties with which landowners were so often confronted. They were so heavy that heirs had in many cases to economise for several years, sometimes removing to the Continent to retrench, while mansions and game preserves were let. Turning then to another and kindred subject, he asked if it would be fair to impose a tax on property which had improved, when no compensation was to be granted for property that had depreciated in value. Take the example of a poor man who had come up to Paris from Auvergne, and who, after thirty years of toil and careful saving had scraped together enough money to purchase land in his native district. When he was installed in his new home the municipalities might elect to construct a road which would remove his house from the beaten track, and so render it practically worthless. Under such conditions, would it not be fair that he should look for some compensation? But he would not let it, so was it just to tax his property if it increased in value, and to deny him compensation if it went down. It was the aristocratic system which had made the British Empire by far the greatest in the world, and with a new regime anything might happen. M. Jules Roche was warmly applauded at the close of an address which was replete with the results of considerable study and keen observation. He made it perfectly clear that that the victory of the supporters of Mr. Lloyd George's Budget would mean a leap in the dark, and he was equally confident in the opinion that the Peers had been fully justified in referring a question of such supreme importance to the nation.

GREEK LEAGUE AND CHAMBER.

The political crisis which was predicted for the end of the year suddenly broke out on Wednesday and kept the population of Athens in a state of feverish excitement all night. The War Minister, on being interrupted during his speech by an offensive question from a Theotokist deputy, declared that the Cabinet had inherited ruins from the party lately in power to which the deputy belongs. Thereupon the members of that party which constitutes the majority of the Chamber, demonstratively left the hall. The Minister continued speaking and when the audience had dwindled still further he addressed himself to the galleries where among the public was a large sprinkling of officers. This act evoked thunderous applause, the like of which was never witnessed in the Greek Chamber. Meanwhile the Premier conferred with the leader of the Parliamentary majority M. Theotokis. The latter demanded the War Minister's resignation and the former vainly requested him to content himself with conciliatory explanations. On re-entering the Chamber the Premier had a sharp rencontre with the Leader of the Opposition M. Rhallis which ended in a count-out.

WAR MINISTER'S POSITION.

At present the Parliamentary majority refuses to attend the sitting or support the Cabinet unless the War Minister resigns. The Opposition, headed by M. Rhalis, is determined to oppose the Cabinet and its supporters at all costs, and to return to a normal Parliamentary life. The League is resolved to carry on its work and execute its programme at any price. The attitude of the naval officers has not yet been manifested in overtacts. The League is keenly conscious of its revolutionary character and patriotic duty, and aware that underlying the personal questions are crucial problems, and that among much else, its own existence is at stake. If the parties remain entrenched in their respective positions, the Government must resign, and then the League will have a non-Parliamentary Cabinet of affairs appointed. The Chamber has not met because the party of the majority refuses to attend the sittings unless and until the War Minister has been ousted from the Cabinet. On the other hand, the League remains firm, and has taken all the measures of precaution which the effects of its firmness may render necessary.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister narrated the events of the evening. He made his earnest endeavours to move M. Theotokis to accept the public explanations which the War Minister as well as himself are willing to offer, and he recorded the failure of all his arguments and appeals. M. Mavromichalis assured a correspondent of his readiness to subordinate all considerations of party and person to the welfare of the country which demands the consummation of the legislative and financial labours which are already nearing an end but without Parliamentary support he is politically impotent. Asked what course he contemplates taking, he answered that unless M. Theotokis found a common ground on which to co-operate with the League and the Government, he would feel obliged to resign. As to whether, in case a non-Parliamentary Cabinet were formed, he would consent to preside over it. The Premier answered. "It has been my object in the midst of the revolutionary whirl to preserve Parliamentary forms intact. I succeeded, and had a sequence of reform measures passed which are calculated to infuse a new and healthy life into the nation. But my force, great or slender, lay in scrupulous fidelity to Parliamentary forms and from them I will not depart. From anything in the nature of dictatorship, from any course that would take me beyond the confines of parliamentary activity, I recoil, for that means a leap in the dark. It would be deplorable if at a moment when we were about to enter into calm waters, and terminate our legislative labours, we should find ourselves set back for flimsy reasons which ought to disappear before considerations of patriotic duty."

THE hypocritical methods of those dissenting ministers who offer warnings against the "unkind word" in their pulpits on Sundays, but yet give tongue to loud abuse of their political opponents on secular platforms during the week, are well shown by an example which has come before the secretary of the Nonconformist Anti-Socialist Union, says the Overland Mail. One minister has made it known that he considers any Nonconformist who is not a Radical to be a traitor to his religious faith, remarking by way of emphasis that "every vote given at the coming election in 1910 to a Tory is a vote for the devil." This kind of thing, remarks the *Globe*, is mere grotesque folly as electioneering, to say nothing of its indecency; a more serious example of the pulpit-politician run mad is provided from a Congregational Church at Walshpool, where a sermon has been announced on "The Radicalism of Jesus." Now this may be good political work for the Radicals; with that we are not concerned. We can only say that we wish them joy of every vote that is secured to them through a professedly religious sermon by a professedly religious minister on a subject such as this; when the sacred name of the Redeemer of Mankind cannot be left out of political discussion it shows that our opponents will not stop short even of blasphemy in their efforts to snatch a victory at the polls. We are used to lies—the pensions lie of Mr. Ure, the "building navies against nightmares, and protesting-against-the-cost lie of Mr. Lloyd-George, the intim

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

CITY TO BE CONTESTED.

Unionist Thanks to the Peers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

As a result of further negotiations, Sir Hugh Bell, who has become a Liberal, will stand for the City.

The Chief Unionist agent publishes an expression of gratitude for the most valuable assistance rendered by the Peers.

The Unionist papers pay a tribute to their energy and devotion, especially signalling out Lord Curzon and Lord Milner.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd-George met with a hostile reception at Falmouth, where he will speak to-night, owing to Government having placed orders for foreign granite. He was conveyed to a motor-car, his arms being linked with two constables, and was attended by a strong police escort.

INDIAN DEPORTEES.

List with Causes of Detention Published.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A White paper has been issued giving list of East Indian State prisoners numbering forty-three, with causes and places of detention. Respecting nine deported in December [illegible] the return gives the cause as "[illegible] in the Bengal Regulation III of 1818."

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S K.C.I.E.

Insignia Presented.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Stockholm telegrams state that the insignia of K.C.I.E. were yesterday handed to Sir Sven Hedin at a banquet attended by the British Minister, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, Princess Patricia of Connaught and the Crown Prince and Princess.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The *North China Herald* recommends the participation of Sir A. Hosie in the Indian enquiry into the suppression of opium cultivation in China.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Japan Objects to Neutralisation.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Tokio telegrams report that the leading Japanese newspapers disapprove of the neutralisation of the Manchurian Railways, declaring that the plan is impracticable, and that Japan will not receive benefits in proportion to her sacrifices.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A telegram to the *Times* from New York states that Mr. Knox does not expect the Powers to reply for several months to his proposal for the neutralisation of the Manchurian Railways. It is considered that whatever its fate, it will compel all countries interested, openly to declare their intentions. There is reason to believe that New York bankers who have been prominent in Chinese enterprise would be ready to furnish all the funds.

THE NEW FRENCH DUTIES.

Germany Afraid.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Several German Chambers of Commerce have petitioned Government to negotiate with a view to prevent the enforcement of the French tariff in March, showing that some duties have been increased by three hundred per cent.

FLOODS AT MECCA.

The Khedive Held up.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Telegrams received in Constantinople state that heavy rains have fallen in the Hedjaz. Floods have occurred at Mecca and the great Mosque was inundated on the 5th January. Eight persons have been drowned or killed by the collapse of houses in Mecca. The railway is damaged and the Khedive is detained at Badai pending the restoration of the line.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Jeddah that plague has been declared prevalent there.

CHIEF FORESTER OF AMERICA.

Summarily Dismissed by Mr. Taft.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

President Taft has summarily dismissed Mr. Pinchot the Chief Forester of America, for insubordination in correspondence with the Secretary for the Interior respecting Forest Service.

Mr. Pinchot was prominent in carrying out Mr. Roosevelt's policy of conservation of the natural resources of the country and consequently his dismissal causes considerable split in the Republican party.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Oceana" with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left for Bombay at 8 a.m. to day.

LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

Lord Macdonnell Mentioned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The *Birmingham Post* understands that Lord Macdonnell will succeed Lord Minto and states that he has already been sounded and has expressed his willingness to accept the Viceroyalty. Lord Macdonnell however informs Reuter that he has heard nothing of the appointment and similar ignorance prevails in official quarters.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is making plans for a fresh Antarctic Expedition.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 10.

The public meeting on the Transvaal situation was held last evening instead of on Saturday. The gathering was large, representative and enthusiastic. The Hon'ble Mr. Nasim, Advocate, presided. He introduced Mr. Polak and Mr. Ghandi, nephew of the leader of passive resistance in Africa, and asked the audience to show practical sympathy.

Mr. Polak then delivered a long speech detailing the hardships suffered by the Indians in all the four colonies of Natal, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and the Transvaal, forming the South African Union. The deputation that was to come to India consisted of four persons from the four communities: Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian. While he alone could come out the others were arrested and imprisoned on the eve of their departure. In Africa they felt Indians could make no distinction labouring under disabilities common to all. Mr. Polak took colony by colony and detailed the grievances of both indentured labours and free Indians, grievances that affected them in their everyday life. He pointed out with what harshness the coolies under indenture were worked. As to free Indians the disabilities heaped upon them were meant to either crowd them out of South Africa or crush them to nonentity, if not to death.

A fund was opened and contributions in silver, nickel and copper poured in and some promises were also made. Among the latter the most prominent were Raja Prithipal Singh, with Rs. 1,500; Thakur Jagannath Prasad, Taluqdar, Rs.150; Babu Ishwari Dayal, Rs.125; and Nasim, Gokaranath, and Sen, Rs100 each. Promises of Rs. 50, 25, and 20 were many. The collections and promises together will amount to several thousands. In response to the vote of thanks, Mr. Polak said he was simply overwhelmed by the kindness shown to him and took it as a representative of those who were fighting the battle against fearful odds.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Government Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

Reviewing the Administration report of the Madras Corporation for 1908-09 Government says that it is glad to recognise the increasing and zealous interest taken by the Commissioners in their duties and consider that the work of the year shows that there has been a considerable advance in many respects in the administration of the Corporation.

THE TRAVANCORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 10.

Saturday was a busy day. After the sittings of the Assembly there was prize giving to the winners at the Agricultural Exhibition, which was done by the Dewan, who in bringing the proceedings to a close expressed his pleasure at the exhibition having ended so successfully and hoped to have a more elaborate function next year. He then drove to witness the Sri Mulam Sports. All the events having been successfully competed for by youngsters the spectators assembled to witness the distribution of prizes which was done by Mr. R. C. Carr, the British Resident. Before closing the function Mr. Carr made a speech, and cheers were then called for the King-Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja, and also Mr. Carr. Thus ended a busy day.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Thirteen Persons Run over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

News has been received in Madras that on the night of 6th instant 13 natives, four men, five women, and four children were found run over and killed on a bridge between Waltair and Duvvada on the North East line of the Madras and S. M. Railway. They were trespassing and appear to have been caught on the bridge by a passing train. An enquiry is being held.

THE HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The "Hitabadi" sedition case was taken up to-day by Mr. Swinhoe. "Accused refused to disclose his defence at this stage, but said the articles were not seditious, though there were passages here and there in strong terms. The Government Translator was further cross-examined and the case adjourned.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

At the Alipore Bomb case appeal to-day the Advocate General narrated the overt acts after discribing the outrages at Chandernagore and Muzufferpore counsel dealt with individual cases.

SIR THOS. LIPTON will shortly visit India on a business trip. He will sail from Home on the 14th inst. for Bombay and after spending several days in this city, will probably go across to Calcutta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th December shews a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 137,183 maunds with an increase of Rs. 88,609 in the earnings.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Controversy in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

Mir Allahbaksh Khan, Talpur, has been elected by the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General. This completes the election.

The Viceroy will nominate Official Members this week.

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

The Governor has nominated the following gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

The Zemindar of Dharakota, a leading Uriya landholder of the Ganjam District.

Mr. F. F. X. Saldhana, Roman Catholic landholder, merchant and coffee planter, residing at Mangalore.

The Governor had hoped that it might be possible for him to nominate the Maharaja of Jeypore as leading representative of the Uriyas to be non-official member of the Legislative Council, but the Maharaja, after some hesitation, found it difficult to accept His Excellency's invitation to serve on the Council.

The Government have created the post of Deputy Secretary as a temporary measure in departments under the Chief Secretary and have appointed Mr. F. B. Evans, I. C. S., to the new office. Mr. Evans has taken over charge of his duties.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department, states:—

It follows that as representatives of the Chamber on the Legislative Councils are to be elected in the same manner as representatives on the Port Commission, the duty of electing them devolves upon the Committee. The Committee have had no alternative but to undertake this duty on the present occasion, but they are clearly of opinion that members should themselves elect. They have consulted members and they find that a large majority agree with this view. They have accordingly instructed me to bring the matter to the notice of Government and to express the hope that Clause 3 of the Rules may be amended. To enable members of the Chamber to elect representatives, it will be necessary to widen the scope of this Clause.

The Committee venture to recommend that in rules relating to the Imperial Council and also in those relating to the Bengal Council the Clause should be modified somewhat to the following effect, namely, "On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in his behalf the said Chamber shall elect a member or members aforesaid in such manner as may be determined by the said Chamber."

The proposal which the Committee now venture to put forward, practically means, therefore, except for the nomination, the method which is hitherto in force should be continued.

The controversy over the recent Council elections continues unabated in the columns of the Indian papers which teem with letters on the subject and the *Hindu* has published a leading article advocating the abolition of the ballot and instead the introduction of public voting.

TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

Question of Temple Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 10.

On Saturday, the Popular Assembly began its sitting at eleven, the Dewan presiding. Several officials and visitors were present. It was represented that girls Ezhava or familiarly known as Tiyas of the British Indian Community are not admitted in all schools, the objections coming from Christians. The member requested the Dewan to be firm in his order of the removal all disabilities. The Dewan replied:—"The member will do well to place the difficulties before the Director of Public Instruction and also give him a list of places where girls schools may be opened." Six members spoke on the necessity of making primary education compulsory. They all thanked Government for having made primary education free. But if the people should reap the full benefit, primary education ought to be made compulsory. In the course of their discussions members referred to the history of education of Germany, England, the United States, Japan, Switzerland, etc., observing that these countries have advanced in the van of civilization, chiefly, in their opinion, to primary education being made free and compulsory. Just now Government had taken the first step in making it free, its corollary, namely its being made compulsory also, must follow. It was only then that they would consider the full fruition of the matter has been attained. Members requested the Dewan to place their prayer before the Maharajah. Members also suggested among other things the opening of school gardens, the establishment of evening classes for those who are engaged during the daytime and also larger employment of trained hands as teachers. The Dewan promised careful consideration of the suggestion made by members.

Regarding their advocacy of primary education being made compulsory, the Dewan observed the time has not come to give effect to the proposal. The Policy of Government was to develop as efficiently as possible primary education throughout the State, every effort being made to attain this object. There was an animated discussion on the subject of efficiently managing the religious institutions of State. Members said they were afraid the line of reforming the Hindu temples is not satisfactory. Those institutions were first started endowed by pious doners who were of course Hindus. But a century ago most of them were taken over under Government control with all landed and other properties belonging to them. Since then the relation of Govesnment with the temples was only that of trustee and for the last several years the trust, self-imposed, had not been properly carried out. As to a Hindu State it was the bounden duty of Government to maintain intact all temples, but that was not done. Members hoped for a better state of affairs. The Dewan replied that it was the idea of Government to provide an adequate scale of expenditure and not to reduce anything. The Assembly rose in the afternoon at 2-30 and will meet to-day at eleven to resume discussion on other subjects.

THE BURMA CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 10.

The leave of Mr. D. R. Twomey, I.C.S., who has been appointed Judge, Chief Court of Burma, in the room of Mr. Justice Irwin retired, does not expire until the 28th February. Mr. Justice Parlett who is officiating at present will continue to do so until the return of Mr. Twomey from leave.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CRISIS AT HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Llanelly (near Swansea, in Wales) yesterday, said:—"The Lords are in a trap, and when I recall the contemptuous things they said on the Welsh Disestablishment question, I am glad to think that a Welshman set that trap. We have caught the large rats at last."

Continuing, the Chancellor said that Mr. St. John Brodrick (new Viscount Midleton) made such a mess of the War Office in 1900-3 that the Tory Government could stand him no longer in that department, and it sent him to the India Office to help Lord Curzon to muddle the affairs of the Indian Empire. Each had just enough intelligence to know that the other was a muddler, but neither had quite enough to know how to do better.

The Unionist newspapers contrast Mr. Lloyd-George's language with Viscount Morley's eulogy of Lord Curzon on February 22 last.

Reform of the Lords.

NEW SCHEME OUTLINED.

The "Daily Telegraph" outlines a scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, and suggest that it will be acceptable to the Unionist leaders in both Houses.

The proposal is to reduce the number of Peers to 150 hereditary and 250 non-hereditary, the former to be elected by the present Peers from among themselves, either for life or for a single session, any Peer renouncing his right to nomination to be eligible for election to the House of Commons upon certain conditions. The "Daily Telegraph" suggests that 100 of the non-hereditary seats should be distributed among the overseas dominions, whose representatives would be elected by a plebiscite or a vote of the local legislature as the dominions might decide. Chambers of Commerce and learned societies should nominate others of the Peers, and Roman Catholics, Non-conformists, and Jews should occupy some of the present Episcopal seats.

There is a general impression that Lord Rosebery inspired the scheme.

PUNJAB SEDITION CASES.

The Case against Ajit Singh.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 10.

Proceedings in the Lahore sedition cases were resumed to-day before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. The case of Ajit Singh was taken *in absentia*.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, addressing the Court, said that there was in existence a conspiracy which he would prove by producing in Court a number of letters of Lala Lajpat Rai, addressed to Bhai Parmanand while in England, asking the latter to send to India seditious literature and that was the very kind of literature which Ajit Singh was issuing. Bhair Parmanand was living in Bharat Mata Book Agency and was raising subscriptions for Ajit Singh's propaganda. On searching the premises, a bomb prescription was found in the possession of Parmanand which was of a most mischievous character, dealing as it does with methods to destroy life and property. Along with the prescription there is a pamphlet with elaborate plans attached to it. The pamphlet deals with the description of shell and the simplest way in which it could be handled successfully and without personal risk, the method of manufacturing it and what explosives are needed.

Mr. Beaty, City Superintendent, was produced in Court as a prosecution witness and as one who served the search warrant. Witness deposed that he found the bomb prescription and pamphlet dealing with it in a box of Bhai Parmanand on 10th November in presence of Parmanand. Parmanand signed the document and wrote over it that it did not belong to him. Witness further deposed that from the desk in the room of Parmanand he got out three letters which were produced in Court. Two of the letters were sent by Lala Lajpatrai from Lahore to Paramanand in England in the month of November 1907, and the third was addressed to Paramanand by one G. L. Buttra, University Union, Edinburgh, dated 4th November, 1907. G. L. Buttra wrote to the effect that he would not be able to pay the £1 that he promised to subscribe for Ajit Singh as he had been very hard up for money, but he promised that he would be able to do so in February or March. He directed Parmanand to remove his name off the list and destroy the letter which was strictly confidential. Parmanand was responsible of the consequences if he exposed the letter.

Lajpat Rai, in his first letter to Parmanand after discussing the internal matters of the Arya Samaj, said that he had practically retired from the Arya Samaj and did not take any active part in the Samaj or the D. A. V. College. Next, he referred to the judgment in the "Punjabee" case and said that the "Punjabee" case had brought about more change in the country which ten years of agitation could not have done, but the students behaved most rudely. The European community was in a panic. Lajpat Rai then said that since the editor and proprietor of the "Punjabee" had gone to jail, the responsibility of conducting the paper rested on him. He asked Parmanand to send him one book at least each month dealing with the resolution or politics, no matter of what character. In the end Lajpat Rai asked Parmanand whether he had shifted from the India House of Shayamaji Krishna Varma, and if so, why. He expressed a hope that good literature will be placed in the hands of our boys. He asked the effect of the 'Punjabee' case in England and closed with compliments to Shyamaji Krishna Varma. In the second letter to Parmanand Lajpat Rai said that the matter had gone from bad to worse. The people were sullen and morose; even the agricultural classes had begun agitating, but he was afraid lest the bursting out might not be premature.

LATER.

The village house of Bhai Parmanand in Rawalpindi district, is surrounded by the police and a search will take place. Permanand asked permission of the Court to proceed there which was granted.

In a garden adjoining Lahore City a bundle of clothes was found containing four rifle guns. The police removed the guns.

THE DACCA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JANUARY 10.

Jogesh Rout and Sarrender Mojumdar alias Bocha, accused of the now famous Janmashthamy Stabbing Case, have been discharged by the Additional Magistrate, Mr. Stinton, the proceedings against the two other accused arrested later on being left to the disposal of the Crown.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior arrived yesterday afternoon and staying at Government's House Calcutta.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Financial Statement.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, who was engaged in the High Court in a part heard suit, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the chair.

On the motion of Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar the following was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report:—Letter to the President, dated the 13th December, from Mr. Balwantrao Janardhan Joshi and other residents of Khumbharwada, Dadar, inviting attention to the inconvenience caused to them on account of shortage of water supply due to extreme low pressure in the pipes and stating that their representatives to the Commissioner in the matter have so far been of no avail.

PROPOSED MARKET AT GILDER STREET.

It was resolved to refer the following two letters also to the Commissioner for report:—Letter to the Corporation, dated the 21st December 1909, from Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Charandasji Mandasji Saheb, High Mahant of the Kabirwadi Hindu Temple at Gilder Street, stating that their client and the worshippers at the temple have learnt with great surprise and consternation that the Municipality propose to construct a market on the site of the Gilder Tank which is close to the temple; that the sale of flesh, fowl and fish therein will injure the religious feelings of their clients; and that they trust the Corporation will reconsider the matter as they understand there does not exist the slightest necessity for a market in the locality.

Letter to the Corporation, dated the 21st December 1909, from Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Jeevanlal Panalal, Executor of the will of the late Baboo Panalal Poonamchand, stating that a large block of buildings has been constructed and more blocks are proposed to be constructed by their client at the junction of Gilder Street and Grant Road for the occupation of Hindus exclusively and that their client and his tenants submit that any market on the site of the Gilder Tank, where flesh, fish or fowl is allowed to be sold will considerably injure their feelings and also prove a source of nuisance. It was requested that no market be allowed to be built on the site in question.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Sir Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in proposing the consideration of the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1910-11 framed by the Standing Committee under section 126 of the Municipal Act, made a speech explaining the financial position.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID'S SPEECH.

Sir Sassoon J. David said: The Budget which the Standing Committee has framed for next year and which I have the honour now to introduce to you is simple enough, and I feel sure the Committee's proposals will commend themselves to you in their entirety. No doubt it does not present to you such a bright picture of our financial position as you have been fortunate in getting in the past few years. But if you expected such a picture and if you are disappointed the fault is yours and not that of either the Executive or of the Standing Committee. For the last two years the Standing Committee in their review of the Administration Reports, and my predecessors in office in their Budget speeches, have given you a forecast of what you could reasonably expect this year and for some time to come. No apology is therefore needed when I introduce to you a Budget, which has for its burden the already anticipated tale, that your inflated cash balances have been turned to good account, that you cannot draw upon them any longer, that the growing requirements of the City and the additional burdens cheerfully undertaken by the Civic Fathers, call for more funds and that therefore enhancement of taxation is inevitable. To balance the income and expenditure sides of the Budget, the Standing Committee proposes on the recommendation of the Commissioner, that taxation be increased in the following directions:—(1) Increase of 1 per cent. in the General Tax (calculated to bring in Rs. 4,32,000; (2) increase of 1·8 per cent. in the additional tax for Fire Brigade (calculated to fetch Rs. 54,000); (3) Increase of annas two per candy in the Town Duty on grain expected to realise Rs. 1,50,000; (4) Re-imposition of Town Duty on firewood at annas two per candy (calculated to bring in Rs. 80,000); I am sure you will all agree with me, that the suggestions are based on very sound considerations. We may deplore the necessity for augmenting the rates. We may be wise after the event, and call in question the wisdom of remission of taxation or the acceptance of fresh burdens in the past, but so far as our present position is concerned, there is no room for difference of opinion as to how best to face the situation. The deficit at existing rates of taxation works out at nearly 7 lakhs. How are you going to meet the deficit? The answer is simple enough. If, as is the case, the Standing Committee has provided for no expenditure beyond what has been already sanctioned or rendered necessary by the acceptance of burdens to which we have committed ourselves, the only course open is to augment the yield from taxation and what remains for you to consider is whether the directions in which it is proposed to increase taxation are the most appropriate.

THE GENERAL TAX.

The source from which the largest portion of the deficit is proposed to be met is the General Tax. This tax was brought down to the minimum in the year 1907-08 and continued at that rate for a period of 2 years. It was raised by one per cent. for the current year and a further increase of one per cent. has been recommended for the ensuing year. One of the acknowledged canons of taxation is that you should not reduce a tax constituting one of the staple sources of your revenue unless there is a possibility of the reduction being maintained for some time. An outsider might therefore consider us guilty of violating this simple rule when he brought down the General Tax from the maximum of 12 per cent. in the year 1899-1900 to the minimum of 8 per cent. only three years ago. But knowing as you do the circumstances that led to that gradual reduction you know full well that the charge of indiscretion in this respect cannot be substantiated. When the General Tax was reduced to the minimum we had very good reason to believe that there was no possibility whatever of our being called upon to revert to enhanced taxation for some time to come. In view of the annual appreciable growth in revenue, the formidable working cash balances, and the conditions then prevailing, our Executive had no doubt and we too felt assured that there was no possibility of the relief given to the rate-payers being withdrawn in the near future, so much so that even the abolition of grain duty was proposed in the year following, and the proposal found many staunch supporters on this Board, although the Standing Committee as a body then thought it unwise to recommend the proposal having regard to the same considerations, that have now impelled it to propose an increase of one per cent. in the General Tax as well as of annas two per candy in the duty on grain. This will convince any unprejudiced critic that we have hitherto acted with great discretion and caution. Unfortunately, however, circumstances then beyond the horizon have upset our calculations. We have been called upon to double and more than double our contribution to the Improvement Trust, famine conditions have forced us to pay grain compensation to our employees and the rise in rents and the general dearness of living has also necessitated the payment of local allowances to the subordinate staff. The Police Charges Act has transferred to us burdens for the adequate discharge of which we must liberally draw upon our resources and we have already approved of an increase of a lakh and thirty nine thousand under Primary Education. To meet these increased liabilities the most reasonable course is to augment the proceeds from the General Tax. This course was approved by the Corporation last year and what the Standing Committee now recommend is a continuance of the same policy under similar circumstances. I may invite your attention to the fact that against this increase of one per cent. has to be set off the reduction of 1·8 per cent. in the water tax on valuation which it has been found possible to allow having regard to the estimates for the water works revenue and expenditure. The proposed increase of 1·8 per cent. in the fire tax calls for no explanation. The necessity for strengthening our Fire Brigade is beyond question. The Corporation have already recognized the necessity, and this slight increase will bring in funds for giving effect to the improvements already sanctioned and those under contemplation.

THE OCTROI DUTY.

As regards the duty on grain and the re-imposition of the duty on firewood, opinions will always differ as to the extent to which the consumer is affected by such slight increases or decreases. I do not propose to enter into any academic discussion of this oft-debated question. To retain the duty and then to have a wrangle each time it is proposed to charge a couple of annas more or less as may seem desirable in view of your requirements for a particular year, seems to me futile. Such small variations seldom affect the consumer and I think we can safely raise or reduce the duty by a couple of annas according as we may find it expedient to tap this indirect source of revenue. I hope these considerations will commend themselves to you and that you will approve of the recommendations of the Standing Committee in regard to the Town Duties. Nothing more remains to be said in regard to the revenue Budget. I shall emphasize only one more point and that is that the Standing Committee has very carefully considered the possibility of curtailing the expenditure. As usual, proposed increases in establishment have been scrutinized with great jealousy and what has been provided for is absolutely necessary for the efficient administration of the Municipal affairs of this growing City.

THE LOAN WORKS.

A word more is necessary in regard to the Loan Works Budget. The practice at present in vogue is to temporarily finance sundry sanctioned loan works from available balances of loans already raised, and to defer the actual raising of loans until available unexpended loan funds approach exhaustion. This practice is a long-standing one and it has doubtless had its advantages. At a time when the money market was not favourable and the rate of interest on investments of surplus funds, was not so good as it now is, enabled us to carry out important loan works from available balances, pending subsequent adjustment according to our convenience. The Commissioner points out that this is warrantable so long as there exists a full margin of taxation to cover interest and sinking fund charges on advances made and he advises that with a growing revenue and expenditure curtailing our borrowing powers the practice requires modifications. The position, Gentlemen, is this. The advances made, and to be made, up to the 21st March next, aggregate Rs. 25,37,771. I have excluded from this amount the advances amounting to 25 lakhs made for plague expenditure for which loans were not raised pending the result of our memorials to Government and the Secretary of State for relief. We have this year obtained the final reply that Government will not share the expenses with us and we have already decided that the major portion of this advance be met from the amount recoverable from the Improvement Trust as being our share of the credit balance of the General Account of the Trust. The amount thus received is 16 lakhs, so that the balance now remaining to be adjusted is 9 lakhs. Further advances are proposed to be made for Loan Works to be undertaken during the next year, and including these the total amount of advances will become Rs. 48, 54, 444 exclusive of the unanjusted advances of 9 lakes on plague measures. These advances will be completely regularised when the Corporation have sanctioned the Commissioner's proposal to raise a fresh loan of 55 lakhs, but it is none the less desirable that we should accept the Commissioner's advice, to modify the present system. The Standing Committee also thinks it necessary that a limit should be put to such advances. It however would not go so far the Commissioner suggests. The Committee thinks it would be unwise to prohibit advances in all cases. It may be found necessary to commence certain works forthwith and at the same time it may not be expedient to raise a loan immediately for such works. In such case why should not funds be advanced temporarily from available balances? The only condition precedent to such advances is to obtain the sanction of the Government for the raising of loans for such works. This is what the Committee recommends and I think you will all agree that it is good to have the discretion to advance funds in emergent cases.

Before I conclude, Sir, I think it is but fair that I should acknowledge, on behalf of the Standing Committee, the valuable assistance given to that body by our energetic Commissioner in framing this Budget. The estimates which he originally placed before the Committee were so ably and lucidly worked out and his recommendations for enhancing taxation were based on such incontrovertible considerations and principles as to leave practically no room for improvement.

Dr. D. B. Dandekar seconded the proposition to proceed with the consideration of the Budget.

Mr. S. S. Mistry, criticising the budget generally, remarked that with two or three exceptions the Standing Committee was a weak body and the Budget which they had submitted was not satisfactory. He suggested economy and urged that to avoid increasing the taxation the best remedy was to keep down the expenditure and not quietly to accept all that the Commissioner suggested.

COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia remarked that Mr. Mistry said "Economise." But he asked, had they been throwing away their money all these years? The increased taxation was a necessity, and he submitted that they were not extravagant. They had to provide Rs. 4,16,000 for primary education and when that matter came before them for discussion the members of the Standing Committee were told that they had no right to criticise the expenditure, it being a matter between the Corporation and the School Committee. The primary education expenditure, was saddled on them because of the settlement of Police charges and Mr. Baptista termed it "Sir Phiroozshaw's folly." But Mr. Wadia had at the time contended that it was "their folly," because they had accepted it.

Mr. Wadia did not grudge educational expenditure but he thought they had a right to know that the money was well spent. He thought they must have the right to control the educational expenditure. Coming to the general appearance of the city, Mr. Wadia suggested that they must apply for powers to improve the locality which did no credit to the city. Mr. Wadia then suggested an increase in the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. Calcutta paid its Collector Rs. 3,500 in addition to a house. The Calcutta Municipality had a much smaller income than Bombay which paid the Municipal Commissioner a lower salary. Bombay Municipal Commissioner, he thought, should receive Rs. 4,000, because at the time that he was becoming efficient he had to leave them. The Commissioner belonged to the service, the members of which certainly get more than Rs. 4,000.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that when Mr. Wadia said that Rs. 3,000 was not enough for the Commissioner, it was never suggested that the Corporation should go to Government for amending the Act, because the Commissioner's salary was fixed by the Act. Mr. Wadia unfortunately was never a member of the Legislative Council, otherwise the first thing he should have done would have been the amendment of the Act to raise the Commissioner's salary. Being recently charmed with everything that he saw in Calcutta, Mr. Wadia was asking them to do what he saw in Calcutta. But when there was anything wrong in Calcutta it was the fault of the Indians he would say. Mr. Wadia was more English than even Englishmen themselves. Mr. Mistry called the Standing Committee very weak. Sir Sassoon contradicted and replied, "No, they were very strong," but Mr. Wadia gave them a beautiful description of what was going on in the Standing Committee. He said that they all accepted Mr. Edwardes' Budget when he had submitted one before them but as soon as Mr. Shepherd returned from leave and altered that budget the Committee readily accepted his Budget. With regard to the speech of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Sir Pherozeshah said that he was disappointed with the exposition of the Budget that he laid before them. He expected larger and broader views of finance and to hear from the Chairman of their Finance Committee as to what should be done with regard to the framing of the Budget. That the expenditure could not be reduced and therefore the taxation must be increased was no explanation. It was not required even an elementary knowledge to say. He quite admitted that expenditure must increase with the growth of the city, but he expected to hear some means of retrenchment suggested.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed and Mr. J. B. Petit having spoken, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Working Expenses to be Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

During last week Agents and Managers of various Railway systems have been discussing with the Railway Board the question of reducing the working charges. Sir T. R. Wynne will confer with Mr. Rickards, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, to-morrow, and this will bring the Conference to a close.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

H. M. S. Commonwealth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 26.

OF the man in the forefront who brought about the Federation of Australia, Sir George Reid now leaving the Commonwealth Parliament, is the latest among those who have either tired or gone to a post above the party turmoil. The departure of Sir George Reid to a place of high honour lays to rest the last ghost of the fiscal question. It is not too much to say that no one did more than he to lay it, and that no one recognised the swing of public opinion against Free-trade more quickly or more frankly than he did. Yet at this time one naturally casts back to the strenuous days of the first Federal Parliament, when at one time there was only a balance of five votes between the Protectionists and the Free-traders. People scarcely realise that had New South Wales in 1901 stood as strongly by the dominant State policy as Victoria stood, or had the Labour vote been as weak against the dominant party in New South Wales as it was in Victoria the story of the Government of the Commonwealth would have been written round Sir George Reid, and the drift of Federal policy might have been to Free-trade instead of to Protection. The strong growth of a Protectionist sentiment gave no signs of its growth in 1903, when Mr. Deakin, leading a weakened Ministerial party, was only able to ask for a tariff truce, and the Free-trade leader, with a strengthened party, and with practically a Free-trade Senate, felt strong enough to make a bid for the destruction of the Kingston tariff. The growth of the Labour Party and the unofficial swing of that party to Protection broke the Free-trade cause, and with it the prospects of the Free-trade leader. The effects of the Labour drift were more serious in actual fact than appeared on the surface. For instance, in the first Parliament during the Tariff debate, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fisher were more Free-traders and followers of the Free-trade leader than they were Labour men. In the second Parliament, they, and all their colleagues, were altogether Labour members. There is one incident of the Address-in-Reply debate of the first session of the second Parliament which burnt itself into my memory. Sir George Reid had in a pleasant way been taunting Mr. Deakin on his lessened following. The Protectionist Labour members had left him and had gone within their own ring fence, just as the Free-trade Labour men had left the Opposition and gone within the ring fence also. "It is true," said Mr. Deakin, in reply, "that we wear sables for some good men lost, but the Opposition mourn a cause dead and buried." "I admit it," said Sir George Reid, with a laugh that had a world of regret in it. Even now I am puzzled to know just how it all came about, and am inclined to believe that a very slight turn of the wheel of fortune might have been the Free-trade leader balancing with the Labour Party and the Protectionist leader fighting the losing battle. Seeing that the long life of the Reid Ministry in New South Wales was with the concurrence of the Labour Party, such a balance would have been quiet natural then, however, unnatural it might appear to be now. Only Mr. Watson and Mr. Watkins of the New South Wales Labour delegation to the first Parliament, were Protectionists, and they were not whole-souled while the Free-trade Labour members like Mr. Hughes were in the front fighting ranks of the Free-traders and of the 11 men in both Houses who came from Western Australia, all but Sir John Forrest and Senator de Largie were strong Free-traders. Sir George Reid in the Convention campaign used to refer to Queensland as the great ally of New South Wales.

ANOMALIES IN POLITICS.

It makes one think hard to realise that had Queensland followed the lead of Western Australia in the first election a Free-trade, or a revenue, tariff would have been passed in the first Parliament. Of the four Labour members from Queensland three were Free-traders. Of the five others only one was a Free-trader. The curious thing is that had Queensland voted in the first election as it did in the third, the first Reid test motion on the tariff would have been carried. The original four Labour members still keep their seats. Three other Labour members in the second Parliament proved to be but birds of passage, and Mr. Edwards went Opposition. There has been but a hairsbreadth at times between a Free-trade leader as the dominant force in the Parliament and a Free-trade leader as the leader of a lost cause. Mr. Deakin, bearing the heavy burden of carrying on the Government with a minority party, has complained bitterly about the three-party system. The burden was heavy enough, in all conscience, but the three-party system was disastrous to the leader who was the odd man out. In the crisis of the financial agreement last session, when many doubted whether the Prime Minister would force it through, a member who came in at the last election said—"There must surely be a weakness in Mr. Deakin's leadership. How otherwise did the large party of the first Parliament dwindle to the fifteen of the third?" To which I merely answered that "if he thought an explanation of the mysteries and paradoxes of the Federal story could be contained in such a generalisation as that, he knew but little of the strange Federal movements." The strangest movement of all has been the steady increase in the power of the Protectionist sentiment and the concurrent decline in numbers of the party behind the Protectionist leader; as also the steady decline of the Free-trade sentiment and the concurrent increase of the party led by the Free-trade leader. What a strange paradox is this! The third Federal Parliament saw Protection the dominant policy in both Houses; the Protectionist leader leading the Government with the smallest party in the House; and while the Free-trade cause was hopelessly lost, the Free-trade leader was at the head of the strongest Opposition party the Parliament had seen. When Mr. Deakin talks sometimes he points to incidents in the Federal story from the falling of the Convention to the present time, in which some uncounted factor has intervened to shape events. Sometimes a kind of miracle has happened. There is something almost miraculous about this paradox. Somehow the miracles have always operated against Sir George Reid, and so he goes to London as High Commissioner practically of his own motion, because he is too big a man to be other than Prime Minister if in a Ministry, while Mr. Deakin remains as the man who cannot be replaced as Prime Minister; yet by what narrow margins has the balance gone that way; and how easily might the positions have been reversed. Just a little weight on one side of the scale at three successive elections, and Sir George Reid takes the uncontroversial road to London, and Mr. Deakin remains to face the fiercest party contest that has yet been fought. How that little weight

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.

has been dropped in at the critical moment I am not concerned with just now. I doubt if I could put my finger on it; but the assumption that Mr. Deakin lost the legions through weak leading, or that Free-trade was lost because of Sir George Reid's leadership, is a hopelessly inadequate explanation.

THE SETTLED POLICY.

However, we have to deal with plain facts in the present situation, and the outstanding fact of the coming general election is that Protection is the settled policy of the country and outside the realm of controversy. The Free-trade drum will not be beaten in any electorate in Australia, and Sir George Reid, at the almost unanimous wish of the Federal Parliament, goes to an almost ambassadorial post in London to represent the Commonwealth. There are few indeed who know him who do not think that he will fill the post well. I do not think that the Prime Minister has any regrets that his old antagonist is going instead of him, but some how I do think that during the fierce controversial campaign that he is voluntarily entering upon he will sometimes sigh as he thinks of his friends sitting in the calm of positions of high honour, and wonder how it is that all the "paradoxes" and "miracles" have made for such an end, especially when he thinks that most of them are of his own making.

THE PRESENT FROM AUSTRALIA.

A meeting of those interested in the proposed gift to the British battleship Commonwealth was held in the Mayor's parlor at Adelaide on Tuesday afternoon. The Mayor (Mr. L. Cohen), who presided, said the meeting had been called for the purpose of endeavouring to galvanise into life the project initiated by Senator Josiah Symon of presenting a service of plate to the British battleship Commonwealth on behalf of Australia. In South Australia they had not made the advance in the matter that other States had accomplished but it was not too late yet to show appreciation of and sympathy with so excellent a project. Sir Josiah Symon, in reporting progress in connection with the movement, said the proposed gift would carry with it the feeling that Australians regarded the Commonwealth as part of the British Empire, and expected that when the battleship Commonwealth fought for the flag of Australia, just as much as that of England, the officers and men would do their duty. So proud were the men of the Commonwealth of the flag which had been presented to them by Australian ladies that they run it up when an Australian visited the ship. Other parts of the Empire had made fine presents to British battleships, and he felt sure Australia would not lag behind in this regard. The delay in the matter had been caused by the negotiations with the other States, which were now enthusiastic over the project. In Victoria the fund amounted to £400, in New South Wales to about £500, Tasmania about £70, Queensland about £50, and South Australia about £90. He was going to communicate with Western Australia, on the matter. In regard to South Australia, he hoped that £125 would be raised. They were anxious to close the list as soon as possible. Victoria and New South Wales intended to close theirs at the end of this month. The gift should not be delayed, for the officers and men of the Commonwealth were keenly interested in the progress of the movement. He quoted a British paper to show that the crew viewed with the liveliest satisfaction the prospect of a present from the Commonwealth, and when Lady Symon visited the battleship she found great enthusiasm in the matter. The battleship Dominion had gone to Quebec to receive a present from Canada, and it was not unlikely that the Commonwealth would come to Australia. The Prince of Wales was likely to go to South Africa to inaugurate the union of the States there, and he hoped the Commonwealth would be the Prince's flagship. It would then be an easy matter for the vessel to come on to Australia. The gift would be a great advertisement for Australia. It would consist of a challenge shield, on which might be inscribed from time to time the names of winning gunnery crews, and of a service of plate for the officers. Canada had utilised part of a similar fund to invest at 4 per cent. in order to provide prizes for the crew of the Dominion for various competitions. He suggested that the centre-piece of the service of plate should be a model in Australian silver of Captain Cook's ship Endeavour. The present would be an appanage of the Commonwealth until she was taken from the navy list and then it would descend to her successor, or become the property of the Naval Department Christmas-time should be a patriotic season. He quoted a letter signed "On the Lower Deck" which had been received from a sailor of the Commonwealth. It stated that a lady from Australia, had given the crew literature dealing with Australia, and continued—"It must be a lovely place, especially the fruit. We thought that the lady would have asked for our ship to come out there, but we must wait till she's asked first." The writer then suggested that part of the present should consist of a piano, adorned with a silver plate, as it would be nice for our concerts," and remarked that the New Zealand had her trophy, and the Commonwealth her flag. That letter showed that the men of the battleships took the deepest interest in the proposed gift. Senator Vardon pointed out that the commercial houses owed a great deal to the strength of the British navy, and would therefore no doubt contribute, so that £50 should be easily got in a day from that source. South Australia might well raise £200.

NORTHERN TERRITORY NATIVES.

The Minister for the Northern Territory (Hon. L. O Loughlin) said on Thursday week that he had read the article written by Mr. W. M. Barton concerning the Northern territory natives. "This matter," he said, has had the consideration of the Government for some time past. In 1906 a Bill was drafted on the lines of the Queensland and Western Australian Acts, and it was the desire of the then Premier (the late Hon. Thomas Price) to introduce the Bill in the House of Assembly. Unfortunately, on account of other pressing matters, he was unable to do that, and nothing further was done until the past session of Parliament, when a Bill was introduced for the betterment of the conditions of living of the aborigines of the Territory. For want of time before the prorogation of Parliament, however, it had to be held over. "The Government acknowledge that some of the conditions mentioned in Mr. Burton's account exist, but this State is not singular in that respect, the same trouble being experienced in other parts of the Commonwealth, and it is recognised that all the legislation in the world will not do away entirely with the immoral habits complained of. It should not be forgotten, however, that in the absence of any special legislation the Government have favoured and assisted by grants of money the establishment of mission stations—the Hermannsburg, on the Finke River, the Roper River station, the Jesuit station, on the Daly River, and the Kaparlgoo station, on the South Alligator River, of which the two last have been abandoned. The Government have a Protector of Aborigines at Port Darwin and a sub-protector at Alice Springs. Rations and clothing are provided for the natives at Port Darwin, and depots at Charlotte Waters, Alice Springs, Barrow Creek, Arltunga, and Illamurta. The police at the various centres have full instructions to protect and assist to better the conditions of the natives and half-castes. By the last returns no fewer than twelve Asiatics and one aborigine were in the Palmerston Gaol for supplying opium and drink to natives. The Government could hardly be expected to appoint a policeman for every miner's camp in the Northern Territory. "The Protector of Aborigines at Port Darwin is not a paid officer; he, therefore, does not receive the salary of £50 as stated by Mr. Burton. The protector is Mr. W. G. Stretton, of the Customs Department, and not the doctor. As a Government we recognise that legislation is necessary, and regret that the Bill was crowded out last session. I have no doubt that a Bill will be carried during the next session of Parliament. In the meantime the Government will do all in their power to improve the conditions. The report has been sent to the Government Resident, who has been asked to give the Government any further information he may have on the subject. Unfortunately we have to face the fact that legislation of itself will not remove the evils Mr. Burton complains of."

A RECORD WHEAT HARVEST.

The wheat harvest which is being reaped by South Australian farmers at present bids fair to be the largest and the most valuable ever gathered in this State. No story of failure comes from any part of the cultivated country despite the wide area placed under crop, and the long distances which have to be traversed to reach from one side of the farm lands to the other. Newly-opened country and the older lands are participating in the general prosperity, and while some agriculturist have done marvellously well, none have been left without a profitable return for their expenditure of time and labour. The success which has crowned the efforts of the settlers in the recently-developed Crown lands in the Pinnaroo and Eyre Peninsula districts is especially welcome, because of the encouragement it has given not only to the people but to the Parliament to extend the sphere of the experiment made with cheap railway lines in advance of settlement. But the fact that the men who are struggling to get a firm footing and to pay for their lands and the improvements on them are prospering is not more a theme for general congratulation than is the accompanying circumstance that freeholders in the long-established farming areas have also done well. The influence of scientific instruction in agriculture is gradually making itself apparent. Whether or not the improved methods of cultivation and the judicious use of fertilisers have made the south Australian farmer independent of the weather has yet to be seen, for during the last six or seven years the metaorological conditions have been particularly favourable. There is no doubt, however, in the minds of those capable of forming a reliable opinion that the advice of Professor Lowrie, emphasised as it has been by the teaching of his successors, has had a marvellous effect upon the enhancement of South Australian wheat yields. The primitive ways of farming bring success in favourable seasons, but even then the experienced and expert farmer reaps the benefit of his better work, while, when the elements are adverse, it is pretty certain that the advantage in his favour will be even more strongly marked. The prospects are all in favour of a sum of over £4,000,000 being returned by the grain fields of the State as the result of last year's operations, or an average of but little less than £10 per head for every man, woman, and child of the population. This, too, although the South Australian farmer does not by any means confine his attention solely to cereals, but derives a comfortable income also, in many cases, from dairy produce, lambs, fruit and poultry.

A.

THE NASIK OUTRAGE.

Another Arrest in Bombay.

THE JACKSON MEMORIAL FUND.

On Sunday afternoon the Bombay Police arrested one Datatrya Bhiesji Limaye, a Hindu Inhabitant of Nasik, in a house in Thakordwar, Bombay, and was sent to Nasik in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson.

Nagpurkar, who was also arrested in connection with the same outrage and was remanded in police custody, was placed before Mr. Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, by Detective Inspector Sullivan who obtained a further remand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held on Saturday last, an account of which has already appeared in your columns, it was resolved that a Memorial Fund, in honour of the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., should be raised in connection with the Society, and members of the Society and other friends and admirers of Mr. Jackson should be invited to subscribe. The form of the memorial will be determined by the Committee of Management of the Society.

A subscription list has already been opened. Members of the Asiatic Society will, of course, be individually invited to contribute, but there must be many, who, though not members, will feel that no memorial could be more fitting than one raised in the name of a Society with which Mr. Jackson was so intimately connected throughout his career. I shall be much obliged if you will, by kindly publishing this letter, permit me to make known the opportunity now afforded of honouring Mr. Jackson's memory in a manner so appropriate.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, B. B. R. A. Society, at the Town Hall, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. HAIGH,
Honorary Secretary, B. B. R. A. Society.

The following subscriptions have already been promised:—H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 1,000; the Honble Sir J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Rs. 100; H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Rs. 150; The Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 125; Dr K. G. Bhandarkar, Rs. 100; Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Rs. 100; Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Rs. 100; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rs. 100; Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 101; Narottam Murrarji Goculdas, Rs. 101; Madholal, Rs. 100; Purshottam Visram Mowji, Rs. 100; Tribhuvandas M Nathubhai, Rs. 50; Camrudin Amirudin Latif, Rs. 25; Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, Rs. 50; Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Rs. 50; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur V. P. Kirtikar, Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rs. 50; Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Rs. 50; Mr. Motilal Jumnadas Shroff, Rs. 25; Mr. James Maodonald, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy C. Ibrahim, Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur R.S. Jayakar, Rs. 25; Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Rs. 50; Prof. R. W. Bhadkamkar, Rs. 25; Mr. D.G. Dalvi, Rs. 10; Prof. K.N. Colvile, Rs. 20; Mr. S.T. Bhandare, Rs. 50; Mr. J.S. Sanagiri, Rs. 10; Mr. Balkrishna V. Wasudeo, Rs. 25; Prof. S. W. Isfahani, Rs. 25; Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Rs. 25; Mr. P.E. Percival, Rs. 20; Mr. A.S.A. Westropp, Rs. 25; Mr. J. J. Modi, Rs. 15; Dr. D. A. De'Monte, Rs. 100; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rs. 100; Mr. R. S. Rustamji, Rs. 10: Total Rs. 3,262.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of—December 1907, Rs. 11,84,19,000; December 1908, Rs. 9,82,99,000; December 1909, Rs. 10,16,80,000.

CAPTAIN EDWARD ROWE FISHER-ROWE, of Thorncombe, Guildford, Surrey, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, with which regiment he saw service in the Crimean war, who died on November 8, aged seventy-seven, left estate value at £151,262 gross, with net personality £150,100.

"COMING OF BUDDHA AND JESUS."

Lecture of Mr. Khandalawalla.

AT a meeting of the Theosophical Society Bombay on Monday evening, the following lecture on "The Order of Thought before the coming of Buddha and of Jesus," was delivered by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawalla. The hall was well filled:—

We can but teach to others what they have some notion of. That alone can we profitably impart which they virtually know. That only can we give which they already have. This principle is as much a law of history as of education. Nations can only be developed in the direction of their bent and bias. On these lines was run the enormous car of humanity, and civilisation set rolling, by those mighty missionary souls the Ambassadors of God, Buddha and Christ. By civilisation I do not mean railways, nor the lighting of streets by night, no double dressing for dinner, nor a moralised form of marriage, but what renders men civil and unites them. Before discussing the prominent trait which distinguishes the "Good Law" from the "Good News," let us turn to a survey of the level at which the nations then stood, who were about to receive the two teachings. The first to claim attention is India, the land of the birth of Lord Buddha, that radiant son of humanity, "a combination, and a form, indeed,

"Where every god did seem to set his seal,
"To give the world assurance of a man."

Thousands of years ago, the great central plateau of Asia was inhabited by

THE MIGHTY ARYANS

the ancestors of the Indo-European race. They descended through the mountain passes of Cabul to settle in the Punjab. They resembled the Persians described by Herodotus, or the Germans by Tacitus. They were a half-settled, a half-wandering tribe. Their chief wealth was herds of cattle. They had villages and market-towns, they knew agriculture, and like the tribes of Cyrus and of Arminius, were led by a sort of warrior-king. There were no castes, no clerical corporation. The father was the head of the family. The morals were simple, healthy and free; the sentiments manly and honourable. They prayed to gods for vigour and victory, plunder and glory. Endowed with an imagination of the rarest delicacy, this race was made to see gods in everything, and things in every god. The roll and peal of thunder, the flash of lightning, the clouds flying fast and thick, the morning wind, the hoarse waves, the diverse aspects of the sun, in short nature's forces not transformed into men as in Homer, but intact and pure, were so many supreme powers they adored. What grand limpidity there is, it is difficult to imagine without dipping into

THE VEDAS.

The myth here is no disguise, but an expression, with a language as exact as supple. Never had external nature met with a thought more pliant or plastic, for its being pictured with its inexhaustible variety of appearances. Nature, however, undulating, this imagination is none the less. There are no fixed gods. Not sharply distinguished from each other, there is a fluidity which confounds. Varuna is Indra, for thunder is the thundering heaven, Indra is Agni, for lightning as celestial fire. Each one of them is by turn the Supreme God. None of them is a distinct person. Each one is but a moment of nature, capable according to the moment of conclousness of containing its neighbour, or being contained by it. Thus they swarm and multiply. Divine attributes and even attributes of attributes, become gods. The drink offered to the gods, the prayer, the hymn, all the parts of worship, end by being transformed themselves into divine forces and beings, which are invoked and revered. It is a strange assemblage of metaphysical penetration, and of poetic emotion, of the aptitude to understand, and the inclination to represent nature. No race in the beginning has evinced so fine and sensible an intelligence, so prompt in seasseless and absording creation, so disposed to display and drawn itself under the luxuriance of vegetation of its own gods. In the new condition created by conquest, and by climate for the Aryan tribes is the history in miniature of the Indian race and of Indian thought. We touch here the indestructible forces which direct the eddies of human events and of human will, give rise to institutions and religions and build characters, who condemn millions of creatures to oppression and dispair. From these standpoints, as from an eminence do we take in the lamentable and grandiose battle of life. The scene is like the one Scipio Nasica saw, rejoicing in the pell-mell carnage of Carthaginians and Numidians led by Massinissa their wily old chief of ninety, charging like a boy of nineteen, at the head of of his wild Numidian horse. The conquerors advanced from the Indus to the Ganges. The dark aboriginal races, who adored the serpents and the demons of the air, were thrust back, and treated like droves of ignoble animals. There were long wars, a great settlement and a sort of

MIDDLE AGES

as after the invasion of the Goths of Alaric, the Lombards of Albion the Franks of Clovis, sedentary life replaced nomadic life, and patriarchal life gave place to military monarchies. Classes became conspicuous. Below the noble and conquering race came the conquered, the Sudras, sort of serbs, subject workmen and day-labourers. Lower still were the impure, the outlaws and savage brutes, who were opposed to the new society, and who sought refuge in mountain caves and marsh. By the sole force of the situation acquired, the conquering race itself was divided. The bulk of the nation, the workmen—fell below the warriors forced to the exercise of arms, and the sacerdotal families charged with preserving, and practising the sacred rites. Under the stress of civilisation which separated the services as by the effect of conquest which confronted the races, the castes commenced till by degrees the barriers grew and gained strength. A final event rendered them sacred and eternal. As once upon a time beween the Guelfs and the Ghibellines, a quarrel of preponderance arose between the two leading olatses, the Brahmans and the Kshtryas. They waged war on each other. Supported by the inferior classes, the Brahmans won a victory more complete than that of the Popes on the house of Hohenstaufen. The Kshtryas were exterminated. The dismantled society was near being engulfed, to save which the victors picked up and raised a bastard branch. Thence was established the chief office of Kshtrya kings to be the protectors and the benefactors of the Brahmans. The society received an ecclesiastical impress. Castes became a dogma, The State took the theocratic form, and the mind the theologic which it preserves even to-day. You cannot

GIVE THE BELIEF A SINGLE NAME.

Endowed with a profound metaphysical faculty, the spectacle of tropical nature ever run out and renewed, developed it. Behind the phantasmagoria of forms, questioned by Maulana Rumi,

"Sarasr taswir kist,
"In Shah e in mir kist,
"Ke Khorade sir Kist,
"Hameh in pushhast."

("Who is this pictured form? Who this monarch and this prince? Who this aged wisdom? All are but veils".)—There is the Life Power whereby creation is upheld. "'Tis I that am of all that changes, Both source and absorption in one," says Shri-Krishna in the Bhagvadgita. In the Vedas, the first compositions of the tribes, who moved down in successive waves of migration, are hymns of adoration and praise. They embody no settled system of faith. Is it monotheism you would have or witheism? Take your choice. There is polytheism and pantheism in it too. No phase of religion is more fluid.

"By me, of Form Unmanifest,
"This whole world of change is spread forth.
"In me all beings lie grounded:
I am nowise involved in them."

Here is the clue to the Supreme Self. The soul of things, the indeterminate being Brahma develops itself, and this development is the world. "Le monde dense, c'est Dieu. Dieu dilate, c'est le monde." The universe drawn in or dense is God; God distended is the universe, tersely expresses Victor Hugo. But the diverse degrees of emanation is so much debasement and degredation. These successive manifestations are a falling off from the high estate. The world is therefore decay, life and evil, the earth a gulf of miseries. God and man being one, the apparent dualism is due to delusion and ignorance.

"The man who finds his joy within,
"His Peace within, his Light within,
"Such

A YOGI

to Brahma transformed, in Brahm Nirvana comes to Rest. The odium cast on the flesh begot a distaste for life. Europe too had known a like dogma when flesh had become insolent in the Roman world. The frantic heirs of Cato and of Brutus, were intoxicated with prosperity and wealth and empire. Forgetful of the past, careless of the future, believing as they did in the power of a fate marching irresistible onward, they were all the more eager to enjoy the present. Victims of ennui, these semi-mad men sought palliatives in orgeiy and in crime. How bright their carnival of passion gleams from the canvass of Tacitus and Suetonius, enhanced by spiritual gloom! Then was Christian discipline needed, as a wholesome reaction against the terrible colossal materialism which threatened the annihilation of the intellectual grandeur of mankind. What is this discipline which brings deliverance? Let the Brahmin, says Manu, when he sees his muscles grow feeble, his hair grey, and has had a grandson, retire into solitude with his wife. Let him give himself up to abstinence, mortifications, and prayers, fastings and vigils, expose his open body to the inclemency of rainy weather, stand between four fires under a burning sun, and suppress every passion and desire. When let him part from his wife, renounce all company, eat but once a day, live on alms, and efface every sensible idea from his mind. Thus simplified, purified and detached, he dwells in calm and ceaseless contemplation, and is in harmony with the Divine Law. He is a Yogi now, liberated from evil and possessed of "Die none kraft." "Der Wissenschaft," the lofty power of wisdom's dower, concealed from all the world. He is the mysterious personage—inoffensive in appearance, all powerful in reality—who fascinates and affrights in dread jungles where roam wild elephants, and roguish baboons, and hooded snakes carry certain death. From such ascetic philosophers have sprung up

THE SYSTEM OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY

known as Sankhya, Nyaya, and the Vedanta. These agree in some points, in others they are opposed. Existence with them all is an evil, understanding by existence a life in time and space. All are idealists, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and a snare, and who regard the idea as the only substance. The fact unanimously accepted is that of transmigration, the cessation of which brings deliverance. The means of this deliverance is to be found in knowledge, in a perfect knowledge of reality, as opposed to appearance. The systems of philosophy supplement the religious worship, but are not intended to destroy it. The very forms of worship in the Vedas are meant for those who cannot rise to the sublime truth of monotheism. Those who believe in the Sankhya maintain that—though it wholly emits God, and is called "the system without a God"—it merely emits, but does not deny the Divine existence. Each of these philosophies has a speculative and a practical side. The speculative problem is, How did the universe come? The practical, How shall man be delivered from evil? In answering the first, the Vedanta or Mimansa doctrine proceeds from a single and unereated principle, declaring that there is only One being in the universe, God or Brahm, and that all else is Maya or illusion. The Sankhya accepts two eternal and unereated substances, Soul and Nature. The Nyaya assumes three eternal and unereated substances, Atoms, Souls and God. The solution of the second problem is the same in the three systems. It is by knowledge that the soul is emancipated from body or matter or nature. Worship is inadequate, though not to be despised. Action is injurious rather than beneficial, for it implies desire. Only knowledge could lead to entire rest and peace.

CASTE.

Such a religion pointing to the highest in man, letting him above the senses, and relating him to to the Eternal, to have given birth to caste is a puzzling anomaly. But, however, anti-national, and anti-social, has not caste originated in religions and more still in race necessities? If it is the source of the weakness of Hinduism deplored today by the partisans of an "United India," it has no less been the source of its strength. What lasts must have its root in the nature of things. Its vindication lies in having compacted the structure that has endured for ages. "Noblesse oblige," was why the spiritual man, the Brahmin had to keep himself unspotted from the world. But it is a question whether the distinction between spiritual and animal men can be maintained along the lines of natural descent. Having said so much for India before the coming of the Buddah, turn we now to

GREECE,

the leader of thought of the world where the Christ was coming to reign. In that land of intellectual greatness where Plato and Aristotle had attained the loftiest range of human knowledge and speculation, the axe was laid at the root of the national religion by the ridicule of the poet and the reason of the philosopher. Imagine the effect produced on the throng of spectators when on the boards of Athens were put the comedies of Aristophanes "The Birds and the Frogs," full of Attic wit, but disfigured by gross license, and irreverence for the gods! Epicharmes, the Syracusan poet, in his comedies made of Jupiter a fat glutton; of Minerva a public-square musician; of Castor and Pollux, obscene dancers: of Hercules, a voracious brute. Political satire not being in fashion at the court of the tyrants of Sicily, Olympus had to pay for the Agora. For the cultured classes, the gods were ever but a poetic expression of the hierarchic forces of nature, a speaking image of its inward organism. The diversity of gods was for the initiates dominated and penetrated by the One Supreme, or Pure Spirit. The chief aim of the Sanctuaries of Memphis, of Delphis, and of Eleusis had precisely been to teach this unity of God, with theosophic ideas, and the moral discipline attached thereto. But the disciples of Orpheus, of Pythagoras, and of Plato, were powerless before the egoism of politicians,

THE SUBTLE FALLACIES OF SOPHISTS

the passions of the multitude. The social and political disintegration of Greece, was the result of its religions, moral, and intellectual decomposition. Apolle, the Solar Word, the manifestation of the Supreme God, and of the superterrestrial world by his beauty, justice, and divination was silent. There were no more oracles, no inspired persons, no true poets. Minerva-Wisdom was veiled. Her people had turned satyrs. They profaned the mysteries, insulted the sages and the gods in Bacchic dramas, and Aristophanesque farces. The mysteries themselves were corrupted. Courtesans and parasites were admitted to the Eleusinian festivals. With a foggy soul, religion becomes idolatry. When thought is materialised philosophy falls into scepticism. See Lucian the philosopher under the imperial Antonines. A Semite by race but not by education, a subject of Rome but not a Roman, a writer of Greek but not a Greek by birth, he was at once a lawyer, rhetorician, a sculptor, a sophist, a sceptic, and a revolting cynic. It was the caresses of Paganism that bred this microbe, making game of the myths, after Carneades had failed to recognise the scientific origin of it. And this Carneades was none other than the Greek philosopher, one of the embassy sent to Rome by the Athenians in 155 B.C. Crowds of Roman youths flocked to hear him plead before the Senate his intellectual juggleries for and against justice. For his knavish excellence, in not betraying opinions of his own, honest old Cato moved the Senate to pack him home early, to rid Roman society of the contagion. Superstitions in religion, agnostic in philosophy, egoistic and dissolvent in politics, drunk with anarchy, and fatally vowed to tyranny, such was the species of that divine Greece which has transmitted to us Egyptian Science, and the mysteries of Asia, under the immortal forms of beauty. If any one understood what the antique world wanted, if any one essayed to raise it by an effort of heroism, or of genius, it was

THE GREAT ALEXANDER.

No romance has painted a character so strange, or invented scenes so wonderful as the undoubted Achilles of Macedonia. Initiated like his father Philip, in the mysteries of Samothrace, he shewed himself more the intellectual son of Orpheus, than the disciple of Aristotle. With thirty thousand Grecian soldiers at his back, he drove all Asia before him to the banks of the Indus. He dreamt of universal empire but not in in the manner of the Cæsars, by oppressing the people, or by crushing religion and free knowledge. His great idea was the reconciliation of Asia, and of Europe, by a synthesis of religions, supported on a scientific authority. Moved by this thought, he rendered homage to the science of Aristotle, as to the Minerva of Athens, to the Jehovah of Jerusalem, to the Osiris of Egypt, and to the Brahma of India, acknowledging like a true initiate the same divinity and the same wisdom under all these symbols. It was a bold view, a superb divination of these new Dionysos. His sword was the last lightning flash of Orphean Gresee. It illumined the East and the West. The Grecian language, and and the sciences which that noblest of tongues contains, were spread over a a vast portion of the world. Even the bigoted Jew of old, adopted it as his second language. Was it in the decrees of God, that the conqueror of Asia, should be the pioneer to the greater conquerer, who was to overrun the West peaceably with his "good news," and the Acropolis no less than the Capitol, should be subservient to the temple of Jerusalem, and the Mount of Calvary? A new Greece sprang up in places where the conqueror planted his standard. But the son of Philip died in the intoxication of his victory and his dream, leaving the shreds of his empire to his rapacious generals. His thought however did not die with him. He had founded Alexandria, where Oriental philosophy, Judaism and Hellenism, were fused in the crucible of Egyptian esotericism, till the word of the resurrection of Christ came to it. In proportion as the twin stars of Greece, Apollo and Minerva, went down the horizon waning, the people saw a menacing sign mount their stormy sky. It was

THE ROMAN SHE-WOLF.

What better image of Romish Government, than the ravenous beast raised on the Capitol, setting forth her hyena head, and her tawny coat? She was the demon, possessed to the last the Roman soul. If Greece respected the sanctuaries of Delphis, and of Eleusis, Rome repulsed Science and Art from the beginning. The attempt of the Wise Nums, the Etruscan initiate, foundered before the suspicious ambition of the Conscript Fathers. He brought with him the Sybilline books, which contained a part of the science of Hermes. After him, the Senate burnt the books, ruined the authority of the Flamens or priests, and rendered religion, an instrument of political domination only. Rome became the hydra, which swallowed up peoples with their gods. The Mamertine Prison was crowded with royal prisoners. Wanting no other priests than slaves and charlatans, Rome assassinated the last of the retainers of esoteric tradition in Gaul, in Egypt, in India, and in Persia. She seemed to adore the gods, but it was the she-wolf alone she adored. The last to appear of the she-wolf's sons on a bloody dawn, summing up the genius of Rome was Cæsar. If Rome absorbed all the peoples, Cæsar her incarnation, devoured all her powers. He did not aspire to be Imperator only, but joining tiara to diadem, to be Pontifex Maximus. Was his deification heroic after the victory over the Pompeians at Thapsus? It was divine after the battle at Munda. His statue was then placed in the temple of Quirinus with an assembly of officiating priests, bearing his name Julians. By a Supreme irony, and a supreme logic of things, the same Cæsar who made himself a god, denied the immortality of the soul in full Senate. With the Cæsars,

ROME, THE HERESS OF BABYLON,

extended her hand over the entire world. She destroyed all collective life outside. A conqueror, she lay like a vampire on the carcasses of antique societies. Roman revels, with their bacchanalian vices, and their march past of crimes were now a broad day-light show. Beginning with the voluptuous meeting of Antony and Cleopatra, it ended with the dissolutenss of Messalina, and the deliriums of Nero. Imagine the Satan when he is made to say: "Oh! que n'ai je aussi, moi, des baisers qui devorent, des carcasses qui font mourir." (Oh! why have I not, I, the gift of kisses which devour of caresses which kill.) Starting with the lewd, and public parodies of the mysteries, it consummated in the circus, where wild beasts rushed on naked virgins—martyrs to their Faith—to the applause of a hundred thousand spectators. But among those conquered by Rome were a people who called themselves the chosen of God. Their genius was opposed to Roman genius. Whence came it, that Israel exhausted by intestine struggles, trod upon by three hundred years of servitude, had preserved its indomitable faith? Why this vanquished people stood up in the face of Greek decadence and of Roman orgies, like a prophet, his head covered with a sack of sinders, and eyes ablaze with terrible anger? On the brink of ruin themselves how dared, they predict the fall of their masters, whose feet were on their necks? Inculcated by Moses, a great idea lived in them that love was the sole God. It remained engraved on the brow, and in the heart of Israel, in letters of fire. Across the catastrophes of a fitful history, full of vicissitudes, the grand fidelity which gives to Israel the physiognomy unique among nations is due to the prophets, and the institution of prophetism.

THE HEBREW PEOPLE

have had a Nabi, at every epoch of its history, till its dispersion. But it was Samuel who founded these brotherhoods of Nabiim, those schools of prophets, in the face of rising royalty, and an already degenerate priesthood. He made them the austere guardians, of esoteric tradition, and of the universal religious thought of Moses against the kings in whom the political idea was predominant. In these brotherhoods were preserved the remains of the science of Moses, the sacred music with its modes and its powers, occult therapeutics, in short the art of divination which the great prophets displayed with majesty, hauteur, and abnegation. The German author, Ewald, in his book "Die Propheten" says, that the great truths which govern the world are the thoughts of God, invariable and unassailable, wholly independent of the fluctuation of things, and of the will and actions of man when a man hears the divine call, a new life is built in him. Eternal truth bursts forth in him like a trail of light. His thought identifies itself with the universal will. He who experiences this is a prophet. He feels himself irresistibly driven to stand forth as the representative of God. It was from this source that the giants who called themselves Isaiah, Ezekiel and Jeremiah drew their might. In the palace of kings or in their lonely caverns, they were really the sentinels of the Eternal. With their clairvoyance, they often predicted the death of kings, the fall of kingdoms, the punishment of Israel. Over dissensions and national misfortunes, there hovered for eight centuries, the thundering word of the prophets raising the Messiah's image, now as the terrible avenger, anon as the angel of mercy. Cherished under the Assyrian tyranny in the exile of Babylon, hatched under Persian domination, the Messianic idea did but gain strength under the reign of the Seleucides, and the Maccabees. With Roman rule and the reign of Hesiod, the Messiah lived in all hearts. If the great prophets had seen him under the traits of a righteous man, a martyr, a veritable Son of God, the people faithful to the Judaic idea figured him as a David or a Solomon. Whatever he was, everybody awaited and believed in this restorer of the glory of Israel. Such is the power of the prophets' prediction.

THE CHRIST.

Just as Roman history ended fatally with Cæsar by the instinctive path, and unerring logic of destiny, even so the history of Israel freely led to Christ, by the conscious path and divine logic of Providence, manifested in its visible representatives, the prophets. The evil is fatally doomed to destruction, because it is false. The good dispute all obstacles, engenders light and harmony, because it is fruitful of the True. Out of her downfall, Israel begot the Messiah, conferring the beautiful words of a modern poet: "De son propre naufrage, l'Esperance ores la chose contemplee." A vague hope hung over the peoples. In the excess of its evils all humanity shared the feeling of a Saviour. For two centuries, the mythologies raved of a divine child. The temples spoke of it mysteriously. Astrologers calculated its coming. Sybils in delirium vociferated the fall of the Pagan gods. Initiates announced that one day the world would be governed by one of their own, a son of God. The earth awaited a spiritual king who would be understood by the low, the humble and the poor. The great Eschylus, the son of a priest of Eleusis, was very nearly being killed by the Athenians, because he dared to openly tell a full audience, through the mouth of his Prometheus, that the reign of Jupiter would come to an end. Four centuries later under the protection of the throne of Augustus, the sweet Virgil sang of a new age, and dreamt of a marvellous child. Nobody was able to say whence he was coming, but they awaited him.

HEROD THE GREAT,

the Idumean usurper, the protege of Augustus Cæsar, lay dying at the time in his chateau of Cypres in Jericho, after a sumptuous and sanguinary reign, covering Judea with superb structures, and human hecatombs. He died of a frightful malady, of a decompositon of blood hated by all, devoured by rage and remorse, haunted by the spectres of unnumbered victims, among whom stood erect his innocent wife, the noble Marianne of the blood of the Maccabees, and three of his own sons. The seven wives of his harem had fled the royal phantom, who, though living still, already savoured of the sepulchre. His guards even had deserted him. Unmoved by the side of the dying man watched his sister Salome, his evil genius the instigatrix of the darkest of his crimes. Haughty in attitude, the diadem on her brow, her chest sparkling with stones, she was all ears to catch the King's departing breath, to secure the royal power for herself. Thus expired the last King of the Jews. Then was born the future Spiritual King of the white race of humanity, and the rare initiates of Israel silently paved the way for him in profound humidity and obscurity.

THE DUTIES OF BRAHMANS.

Rao Saheb Joshi's Views.

At the annual gathering of the Yajurvedi Brahman Samaj on Sunday at Sadanand Joshi's Oart, Girgaum, Bombay, besides a large and influential assemblage of the members of the Samaj, there were present several learned Shastris and the hereditary priests of Mahim, Parel, Matunga, Kalwa, Cuinchni, Shirgaum and Bassein. Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi was called to the chair and the following address was delivered by him:—The community of the Yajurvedi Palshikar Brahmans to which all of us belong, has, in the past, held a very conspicuous position in Bombay and if our people will leave off a little of their lethargy and shyness, we shall soon be able to regain our former position even in these days of keen competition. Six centuries ago, our people came with the good Bhim Raja from Devagiri and settled in Bombay. Our ancestors were Raja-Guru or Spiritual Guides of Bhim Raja and his successors, and by Royal firmans they became the spiritual guides of all the Hindu inhabitants under the jurisdiction of the Hindu kings. Jahagirs were conferred on several members of our community like the Karlee and Naiks, and our people were granted the right of precedence at all festivals and religious ceremonies in Bombay. About the year 1347 A.D. the Island of Bombay fell into the hands of the Moslems. The Moslem successors of the Hindu kings also scrupulously maintained the special rights and privileges of our people. About the year 1664 Bombay came under British rule, and from this period up to the middle of the 19th century the Palshekar Brahmans have been the recipients of patents of special rights and privileges at the hands of the Governors of Bombay like Sir John Child, J. Vaux, William Phipps, Richard Bourchier and Jonathan Duncan. As the spiritual guides of the Bombay Hindus, our people possessed a great influence over the masses, and the wise administrators of Bombay never failed to utilize this influence in winning over the affections of the population to the cause of the British Government. In addition to the special right of presiding over the religious ceremonies of the Gentoos our ancestors were granted the "special privilege of prescribing physique (medicine) to the Gentoos." On some occasions special measures were adopted for the protection of our privileges, for we find that on the 17th of May, 1723, a proclamation was issued by Hon'ble William Phipps, Governor of Bombay, "requiring from the Gentoos in the island entire obedience to the orders of the hereditary priests on religious matters." And on the 21st of August of the same year a patent was issued by the Chief Justice of Bombay, to the same effect. All this

SPECIAL KINDNESS

shews by the British Government to the hereditary priests and spiritual guides of the old inhabitants of Bombay, was not misplaced or shown in vain. On occasions of birth and marriage, fasts and feasts, "pujas" and thread-girding, the praises of the British rule were sung in every house and every assembly by the Kul-Gurus or family priests, and the name of "English Raj" became a synonym for all that was good, noble and just in the art of government. While the wise administrators of Bombay were thus adopting every means at their command to make the British rule popular in India their neighbours, the Portuguese administrators of Bassein and Salsette, were resorting to a policy of religious persecution and intolerance. And the Portuguese had not to wait long to reap the bitter fruits of their folly. Bajirao Ballal, the faithful friend of our Raja-Guru Antaji Raghunath, sent his army against Bassein and Salsette, and as the whole population was disgusted with the rule of the Portuguese, both these places fell easily into the hands of the Marathas.

Under the British rule our people prospered immensely. As late as the year 1863, the author of the Marathi account of Bombay speaks of the palatial buildings and spacious gardens of the Joshis

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 10.

The depression at the head of the Bay yesterday has given general rain on the Orissa Coast and local rain in the extreme North of Burma and a few falls in Eastern Bengal and Assam. False Point, and Cuttack, each reporting half an inch. The disturbance has remained almost stationary and appears to be slowly filling up.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the North of the East Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, ready for picking in some places and picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and accounts satisfactory. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely. (?)

Porbandar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Rajkot.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jamnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds. Wheat and other crops prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-east Punjab but have become lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect of 8° during the day at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air generally contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air remains in excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is also normal except for an excess in the minimum at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now generally in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum is also in excess at Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall (0·35"). Cloud has decreased slightly in south India. An area of very slightly low pressure is shown over Kathiawar and Gujarat, which may not cause any precipitation of importance in these areas.

Dry weather is likely except possibly in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.I.E. PROCTER, A.D.C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th January.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station to-morrow Wednesday the 12th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January.

4 OFFICERS' INSTRUCTIONS.

Parade for the week for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday the 12th inst at 7 a.m.

Officers Instructional Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

5 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Thursday the 13th at 7 p.m. at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

6 DRILLS.

Saturday the 15th inst at Mahalaxmi Fort. Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

7 DRILL E. E. Co.

Wednesday and Friday the 12th and 14th inst at 6-30 p.m.

Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th January.

35.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

To-day Tuesday 11th inst.—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5-30 p. m.

Wednesday 12th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Cape.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

III.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6·5 a. m.

Thursday 13th Inst.—"L" Coy, Parade on Coy, Parade Ground at 8 a.m.

Friday 14th inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

36. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 4th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

37. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February. Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

38. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers Match 1st Bn. B. I. P. Ry. Volrs. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 26th January.

Shooting commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

THE TWO PATHS.

"Parents," said the Lord Chief Justice at the City of London College prize distribution, "should impress on their children that the first and most important thing is not the earning of money. To specialise at the age of fifteen is a mistake." Even granted, however, that the parents are well-to-do, and can regard with comparative indifference the earning of their children, we doubt if these words will do the good their speaker hoped. Over-specialisation is bad, and Kipling's line, "What do they know of England who only England know?" may be applied to every trade and profession in England. At the same time, the chief danger in modern education is, surely, a certain incoherent aimlessness rather than too fiercely concentrated a purpose. It is, of course, often hard for a boy to decide on a calling at fourteen years of age, but even if it afterwards proves so distasteful that he abandons it, he will not be an insufficiently educated man because his studies have been concentrated upon one object rather than dispersed over many. Nor is it in the least necessary for the general education to be neglected. In fact, it will be much more intelligible and intelligently received if it is seen in relation to an object in life.

BREEDING THE UNFIT.

The decline of the French birth-rate is a matter of common knowledge. Statistics show that the population is now remaining stationary, and sociologists and politicians are racking their heads for a remedy. Professor Charles Bouchard discussed the causes of this unfortunate state of affairs at the Academie des Sciences, but without coming to any strikingly new conclusions on the subject. The cause is by no means the absence of natural fertility in the French people, but merely the growth of selfishness and exaggerated economy among the middle classes. The small farmer or shopkeeper or better-class artisan prefers to save his fortune for the benefit of one or two children, to whom it may be of real advantage, rather than divide it among a large family. If he dwells in the towns, circumstances also are against him. In the French flat—the universal dwelling-place in the larger towns—children are regarded as public nuisances, like "dogs and pianos." So the patriotic family man labours under difficulties. The worst of it is that these conditions are beginning to obtain in other countries than France.

SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE.

The Paris "Figaro" suggests that English people think "too much and too highly of love to make it a current topic of conversation—as we do!" We do not quarrel with the conclusion, but we fancy the wrong cause is alleged. We do not believe that any secular subject creates an atmosphere of reverence in which discussion is deemed sacrilegious. Frenchmen, as a whole, think more often and more highly of the functions of art than do we, but they also talk about them more. We are inclined to think the "insatiable curtiosity" of the Frenchman makes him inquire into and talk about everything far more keenly than we ever do. A Frenchman is the most prosaic inhabitant of all our globe, and he discusses love because he adores gingerbread and is impatient of gilt. An Englishman does not discuss it, partly because he has a "feeling," that it is not "quite nice," and partly because he does not understand it or truble to analyse it. He does not understand it because he will not talk about it, and he refuses to discuss anything he does not understand.

OUR POLICEMEN.

Great and wonderful is the Muse of elementary education—whoever she may be—and exceeding strange are the results of that famous Act of 1870 which brought her to bear on the rising youth of this country. Police-constable David Humpreys, of the county of Merioneth, has distinguished himself by receiving an appointment as a science-master in a grammar school, after graduating at the University of Aberystwyth. We wish him a triumphant career, and hope that the experience gained from the rural malefactor will not be altogether wasted in his dealings with the small boy. An event such as this bids us pause to rearrange our ideas. Our old conceptions—nursed of innumerable comic papers—of an inevitable connection between cook and policeman, must forthwith cease.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ELECTION TOUR.

The whiteness of Mr. Churchill's face—really it seemed only a degree less white than his shirt front—gave his Manchester friends at the Reform Club some uneasiness writes a Manchester correspondent, and when they gathered round him at the end of the speech-making they proffered earnest advice. "You are doing too much, Mr. Churchill; take a rest" was the note. Mr. Churchill thanked his friends with a pleasant reassuring smile, and told them with obvious sincerity that he was feeling very much better in health at the end of his tour than he did at the beginning of it. As a matter of fact Mr. Churchill was not at all well when he was at the Free-trade Hall on Monday, and he felt the strain of his work on Tuesday and Wednesday so much, that at one time a curtailment of his programme was seriously contemplated. But he "picked up" before the great meetings at Crewe, and proof of his continued improvement was given in the finished form of his fine after-dinner speech at the Reform Club—a speech admirably delivered without a single reference to any notes. The most impressive audience Mr. Churchill had during the week was that which waited on his words at the Free-trade Hall, but the Liverpool audience, not much if anything smaller than that of Manchester, had the good luck to hear a long satirical passage which, prepared in the happiest mood and delivered with admirable mock gravity, was as skilful a piece of popular platform work as Mr. Churchill has done. The audience at Bolton was if not in point of numbers, certainly in its warm and enthusiastic spirit and its musical accomplishment as fine a one as any which Mr. Churchill faced. The Bolton meeting was the only one which Mrs. Churchill did not attend. Throughout all the speeches, if Mr. Churchill's mind has ever deviated for a second from the matter in hand it has been when he has glanced at Mrs. Churchill to see if she has noticed how particularly well some shot has told. Always on these occasions Mrs. Churchill has been ready with an appreciative smile.

THE CARTER AND HIS 'OSS.

The cart appeared to be lightly loaded, and the road was level, yet the well fed horse made but spasmodic and half-hearted attempts to move the vehicle in response to the repeated urging of the driver. Finally the exasperated carter began to ply his whip smartly, whereupon a benevolent-looking old gentleman intervened. "I wouldn't thrash him," he deprecated; "a horse is such a noble animal." "Aye" agreed the carter, "some 'osses is noble animals, but there's 'asses an' 'osses, and this," with a disgusted look at his stubborn fellow-worker, "is one o' t'other sort. He'll only work when he thinks he will. He's as stupid as—as a woman." One inferred that the carter's little troubles were not solely those arising from his occupation."

CHARM OF A GOOD VOICE.

Every woman would have a beautiful voice, for it is indeed one of the most excellent things in woman, writes Madame Lina Cavalieri. To my mind it is the most desirable possession in the world. But then I am a singer. If the singing voice were denied me I should choose, if I might have by choice, first lovely face, then a lovely figure, and third a charming speaking voice. There have been beautiful women without agreeable voices but never a fascinating one. The voice rather than the eyes is the seat of magnetism. Many a plain woman has enjoyed that invaluable gift of personal magnetism and students of character have been baffled by it until they guessed the riddle of her voice. Plain women with low well modulated voices, with the heart note in them, are more dangerous rivals than pretty women who screech as peacocks. Painfully often the pretty face and figure are accompanied by the harsh, squeaking voice. The reason is the same that exists for the fact that pretty women seldom cultivate the power of charm. Content with what nature has given them, they make no effort to be responsive nor entertaining. Their voices fall gratingly upon all ears but their own, which have been dulled by praise of their natural beauty. Every woman may not have a sweet voice, but every woman may have an agreeable one. The pleasantest speaking voice is more often made than born. It is susceptible of cultivation. The uncultivated voice reflects the emotions as candidly as the eye mirrors forth the soul. Culture of person and voice gradually suppress, or at least restrain, this faculty. If the voice be pleasant it should reflect only pleasant things. This, of course, applies only to the speaking voice, not to that of the singer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FANCY-DRESS BALLS AND COSTUMES.

Fancy dresses are selected to suggest a topical idea. Consequently writes a lady correspondent in London, the "Aeroplane" will be one of the popular costumes of the season, more particularly as the latest style of hair-dressing takes its name from the airship, and consists of high loops of hair surmounted by a light and gauzy aeroplane. When the fancy dress chosen is the "Aeroplane" the frock itself ought to be carried out in the lightest and most fragile of white gauze. Embroidered airships on the front of the skirt and the bodice and round the hem should be so transparent that they look as if they were actually composed of silvery gauze standing out in high relief on the dress itself, through which an under-skirt of satin should appear. The hair must be dressed in the latest aeroplane idea; with gauzy wings standing high. Of course the "North Pole" will be a popular dress, and the difficulty will be to find some original scheme which will suggest the subject without being at the same time hackneyed. Rich white satin forms a lovely background for some of the new heavy crystal trimmings, which are allowed to fall in fringes suggestive of icicles and snow. The head-gear is always a difficulty, but just at present the closely bound style of hairdressing permits of silvery fillets being bound into the plaits of hair that form the finish to the chignon, and the upstanding loops of silver tinsel ribbon may easily be touched with something glittering that suggests ice.

FLOWER BALLS.

Flower balls will be the most popular form of entertainment this season, and some of the ideas proposed for these are neat. When a flower ball has to be white, it is not very difficult to have a gown of chiffon that in form reproduces some of the best-known flowers. Edelweiss is one of the least-known and yet this lends itself well to the purposes of a fancy-dress ball, because the thick petals may be well simulated in some dull and easily draped soft silk or satin with contrasts in the embroidery. A severe note should be introduced into the scheme of a fancy dress, for over-elaboration is invariably lost in the ball-room. For that reason the Pierrette dress always stands out remarkably well, even although, since it is so easily adapted, every fancy dress ball boasts of too many such.

NO MORE BRAIDING.

The new materials shown for evening wear are nearly all touched in some way with tinsel or sparkling beads, and there is a distinct revival of the velvet tunic which made its appearance in early spring, forming a tightly fitted overdress picked out with embroidery consisting of closely set silver or gold tissue roses. Rumour has it that by early spring all our braiding and embroidering will have passed into oblivion; consequently, since they are so beautiful, it is well to use as many as possible while the opportunity remains with us. A pretty notion is to have theatre fan and bag made of brocade to match. Fans are small and much inlaid tortoise-shell work is used for their decoration. The theatre muff and dainty scarf have come to remain, for they are very popular. A scarf is particularly convenient in the theatre, and some of the new wraps are finished about the neck with long scarves of folded chiffon, one colour above another, edged with soft fur or feathers, so that they may be wound round the neck and thrown over the shoulder. Old-fashioned buckles in enamel are worn in the hair, through which ribbons are drawn at one side as a finish to the cables that surround the turban. Little enamel trinkets to hang at the wrist are in pale-hued enamels, and contain a tiny powder-puff and a mirror which magnifies, and such pretty additions to the toilette as waist buckles are shown in pale enamel to suit the fine cloths which will shortly be in vogue.

The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AN ANT SLAVE RAID.

The curious habit of certain species of ants of making slaves of other species is well known, but the actual observation of a slave raid in this country is extremely rare. Mr. Donisthorpe, who records his observations in the current number of the "Zoologist," believes that only three other observes—of whom Charles Darwin was one—have ever actually done so. On July 20 Mr. Donisthorpe had the good fortune to see the ants from a colony of Formica sanguine a ravaging a nest of Formica fusca. Finding the ants of a nest of the former in a state of great excitement, he watched them carefully. A lot of the workers kept arriving carrying pupæ—usually called ants' eggs—with them. Others were hurrying off in the opposite direction.

ACROSS A RAILWAY LINE.

These on being followed were found to go along the top of the railway cutting for some yards, then descending, they crossed the line and went up the bank on the opposite side. At the top they were ravaging the nest of the other species. All along the track were ants carrying pupæ moving in the opposite direction. Some of the invaders were killing workers of the attacked nest. Several of the latter were seen on grass stems with their pupæ, which they thus endeavoured to save from the raiders. A curious fact is that the ants crossed and recrossed the line in spite of frequent trains.

TREE-CLIMBING CRABS.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society Dr. C. W. Andrews exhibited photographs which set at rest a disputed question as to the habits of the so-called robber crab. It has been asserted by some, and denied by others, that this animal climbs trees. Dr. Andrews' photographs taken on Christmas Island show these crabs going up and down the sago palm. The large claws are not used in climbing, this being accomplished by means of the walking legs, which clasp the trunk. These crabs also climb the cocoanut palms for the nuts. Some of them, however—and Dr. Andrews suggests they may be of higher intelligence—wait for the nuts to fall.

MIGRATION OF THE LEMMING.

"G. Z." contributes an interesting note on the migration of the lemming, culled from a Norwegian source, to the "Field." At Gudboardsdal in the autumn of 1908 lemmings were plentiful, and the next spring their numbers had increased greatly. In October they began to descend from the fields moving westwards. They were observed by a Norwegian naturalist at a bridge over the Langen at Myrhe. On the east of the river were large numbers of lemmings on the west none were seen. It is generally stated in books that the migration takes place regardless of obstacles "in a straight line, apparently in obedience to some blind mechanical impulse."

ACROSS A BRIDGE.

In this particular case the lemmings were ready to avail themselves of the easier passage offered them by the bridge. About 9 p. m. they began to come, first a solitary individual, soon followed by others. In the course of two hours and a half 500 lemmings were seen to cross the bridge in the moonlight. It is said that the migration of the lemming always terminates in the sea, and ends in the drowning of all that have survived the journey. Perhaps more careful study of their actual movement on the line of the above observation would show that there is more method in their apparent madness that has hitherto been supposed.

ASTROLOGY AND MAGIC.

It is difficult for the modern mind to frame for itself the conditions under which men of considerable intellectual accomplishments hung trembling over sacred hens or viewed with apprehension or delight the flight of birds. The time came when the augur's trade was so bad that he no longer had ground for chuckling when he met his brother in the craft. Haruspicy departed, and the caves of the oracles were mute. Man had not yet, however, reached the stage at which his knowledge taught him meekly to acquiesce in his ignorance. One form of credulity was replaced by another. Astrology supplanted the sacred hen, and all the arts of divination became invested with the halo which surround the sciences presumed to be exact. For centuries more the "queen of the sciences" was to hold an undisputed sway. Even in these days we see that the old attraction has not yet entirely departed. The riddle of the future is as fascinating as ever it was, and from the ignorance of those who never tire of consulting the cards or the teacups there are yet to be found modern augurs who thereout reap no small advantage. It is lamentable that these amazing illusions still persist, but it should perhaps be a matter of consolation to think that, in England, at any rate, we have been spared the evil influences of black magic, the twin sister of astrology. So far as we are aware, we are complete strangers on this the English of the Channel to the pernicious practices and noxious rituals typified by what is known as the black mass. An interesting summary of the relations between astrology and magic, by Franz Cumont, has been translated into English for the November number of the "Open Court." It is interesting to some, at any rate, for its shows not only how both systems were religious in origin, but how they were also in a sense scientific. For both were based upon observation, and were the outcome of experimental discipline. They shared the fundamental conception that law and order exist in nature, that the same cause always under the same circumstances produces the same effect. Hence was derived the incongruous mixture of the true with the false, of the grotesque with the real, of morbid ideas born of perverted imaginations, with sympathies and antipathies which were not always unwholesome. The author's sketch of the part played by fatalism in the development of astrology and magic, and by "the blind charm of the marvellous," throws much light upon the malign influence of what has been called "the strategy of animism."

PRIMITIVE ASTRONOMY.

We have it on no less authority than that of Caesar that the Druids taught their disciples many things about the form and dimensions of the earth and the heavens, and a body of doctrine on the motions of the stars. Even death itself was to them an astronomical fact. They held that from this life we pass to take up our abode in one or other of the heavenly bodies. That they firmly held to this belief is manifest from the fact that they had no objection to lending money to be repaid in the other world. They looked upon the passage from this life in much the same way as we regard a journey across the Atlantic. The touching faith, according to Valerius Maximus, thus betrayed in matters financial, is characteristic of a certain order of thought, which is by no means to be designated as barbarous. It might be possible even in the British islands, and at the present day, to show that views even more weird than any held by the Druids are part and parcel of the mental furniture of those who, as the superior person will say, ought to know better. And there is no doubt that even now, in various parts of Europe, the views of the peasantry as to the heavenly bodies and celestial phenomena have changed but little from those of their predecessors of a thousand years ago. A Russian contributor to the "Bulletin" of the Astronomical Society of France has given, in the November number, the results of his observations, on this point, extending over the last ten years. The astronomical lore of the Russian peasantry of the North, centre, and South is limited to a knowledge of the existence of the sun the moon, of three constellations, of the Milky Way, of "one" planet, of comets shooting stars, and meteors. The sun is to all a mysterious and beneficent being. The moon covered with ice and snow, is ever in flight from its brother the sun. Upon its disc may be seen unmistakably portrayed the murder of Cain by Abel, the latter being done to death by a pitchfork. Cain are the lunar rays, and woe betide the child of man who shall sleep unprotected therefrom! From the horns of the crescent much useful information as to the forthcoming weather may be derived by the learned in such things. The stars are lamps, or candles, which are lit and extinguished daily by the Eternal. A shooting star is the soul of one who has just passed away. Comets are heralds of war and famine. No Russian ever forgets that the Napoleonic war followed the great comet of 1811.

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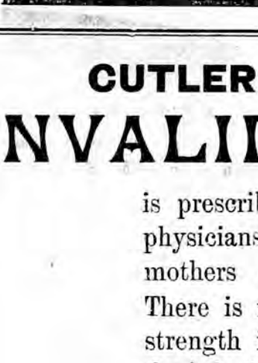

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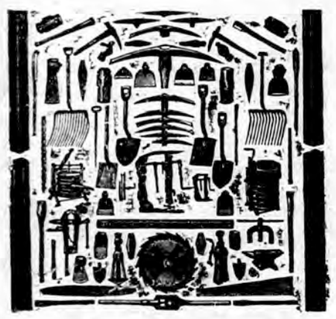

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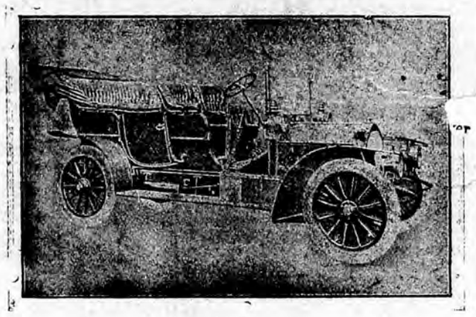

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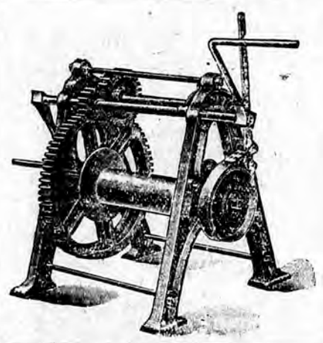

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